

OL. 69

NO. 1

America currently ranks as the foremost producer of textiles. For a summary of potential world competition, see "The State of the Textile Nations," which begins on Page 11.

textile bulletin

SEPTEMBER • 1 • 1945

BETTER



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ADVERTISERS
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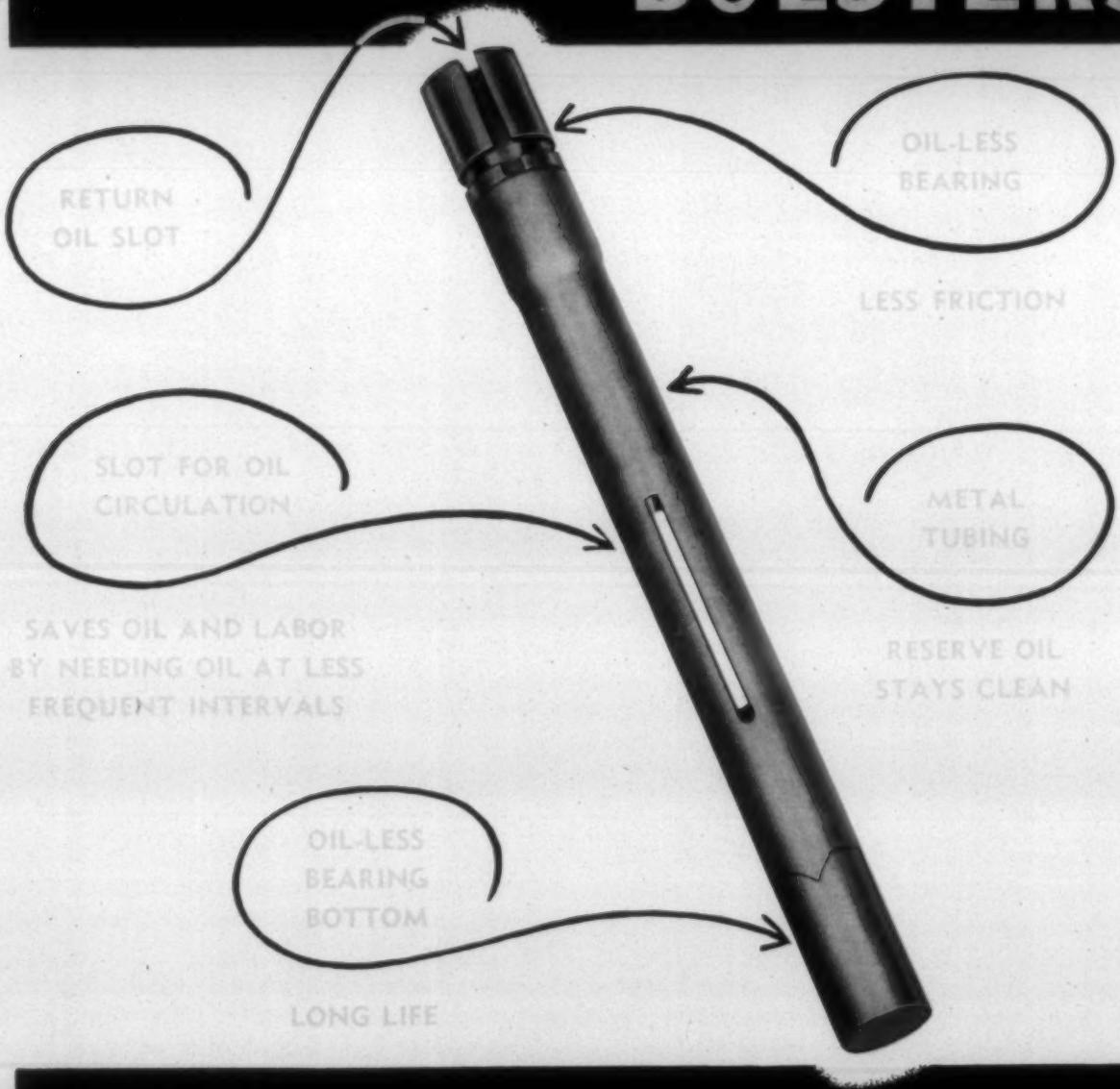
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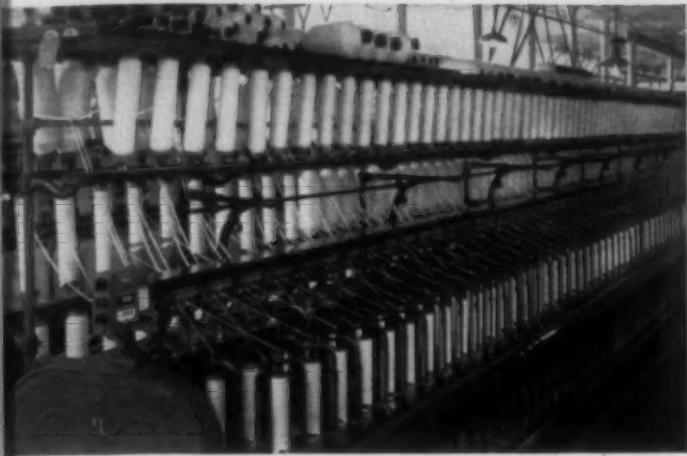
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The R C K Finish gives flyers a beautiful black color and makes them highly rust-resistant. Since it is a penetration into the metal and is not a build up, there can be no peeling or scaling to give trouble, as is the case in so many other rust-prevention treatments.



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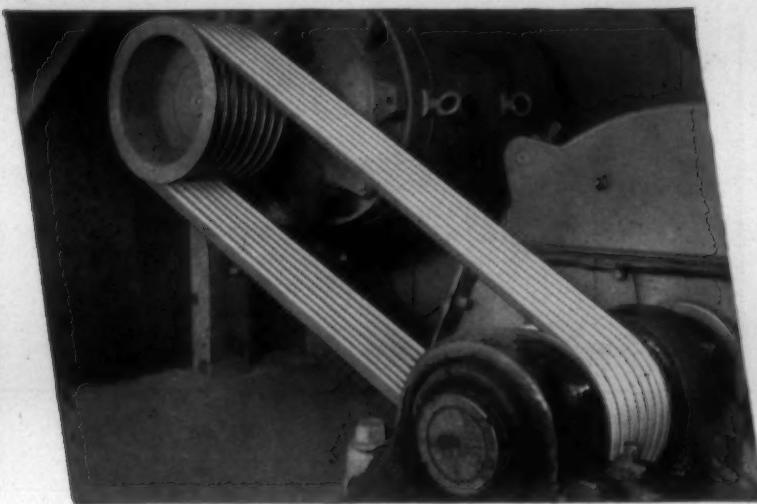
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Here is the Reason:—Good belts were built before the war but none of them had the strength and durability found necessary on army tanks, tractors and self-propelled big guns. Gates developed these greatly superior V-belts for combat service—and here is why this fact is important to you NOW:

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That is why Gates has been able to embody in the standard Gates Vulco Rope every V-belt improvement which Gates specialized research has developed for use on the Army's motorized equipment—and that is why you are finding that your standard Gates Vulco Ropes are today giving you better service than any V-belts that were built before the war.

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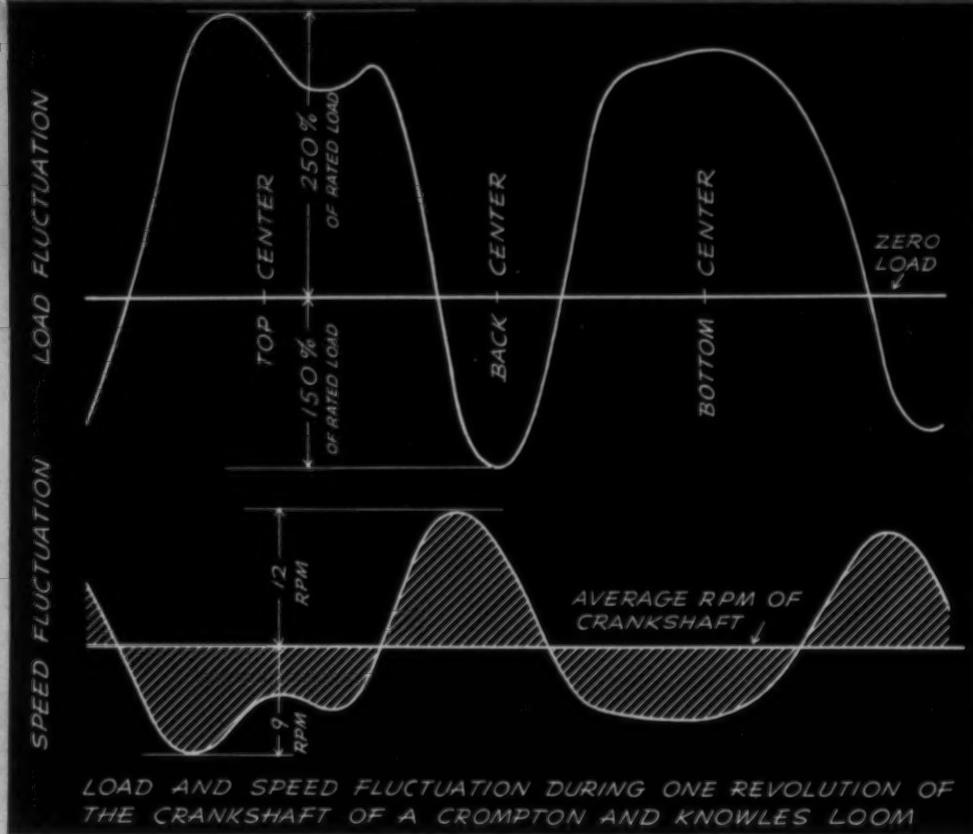
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RAYCO COTTON WASTE



These Two Conditions have always been "in the dark"

... UNTIL SPOT-LIGHTED BY C&K RESEARCH



taneously, things happen in a loom that are beyond human powers to observe or comprehend.

Last month, in these pages, we discussed the violent load-fluctuations imposed on loom motors and clutches because of inherent characteristics of the machine. Now we'll show you something of "what goes on."

The curves above were plotted from a recording

Look at a C&K Loom in operation and you'd say: "Steady as clockwork." And you'd be right. There's no doubt, from the mill man's standpoint, that the loom is operating smoothly, at uniform speed. But, *instant-*

taneously, things happen in a loom that are beyond human powers to observe or comprehend.

Last month, in these pages, we discussed the violent load-fluctuations imposed on loom motors and clutches because of inherent characteristics of the machine. Now we'll show you something of "what goes on."

The curves above were plotted from a recording

oscillograph. They indicate that the power put into a loom may be as high as 250% of the rated load. And the *power put into the motor by the loom* may be as high as 150%.

Similarly, the loom-speed may be *instantaneously* as much as 12 rpm higher than average speed, or 9 rpm lower . . . during one revolution of the crankshaft!

Until very recently, loom-designers were in the dark as far as these two conditions were concerned. Now C&K engineers have brought to light *new facts* which are aiding them in the development of better loom motors and clutches. And in every other field of loom research, too, C&K is employing new tools and techniques to bring you—step by step—better looms that will help you to weave more yardage of higher quality at lower cost.

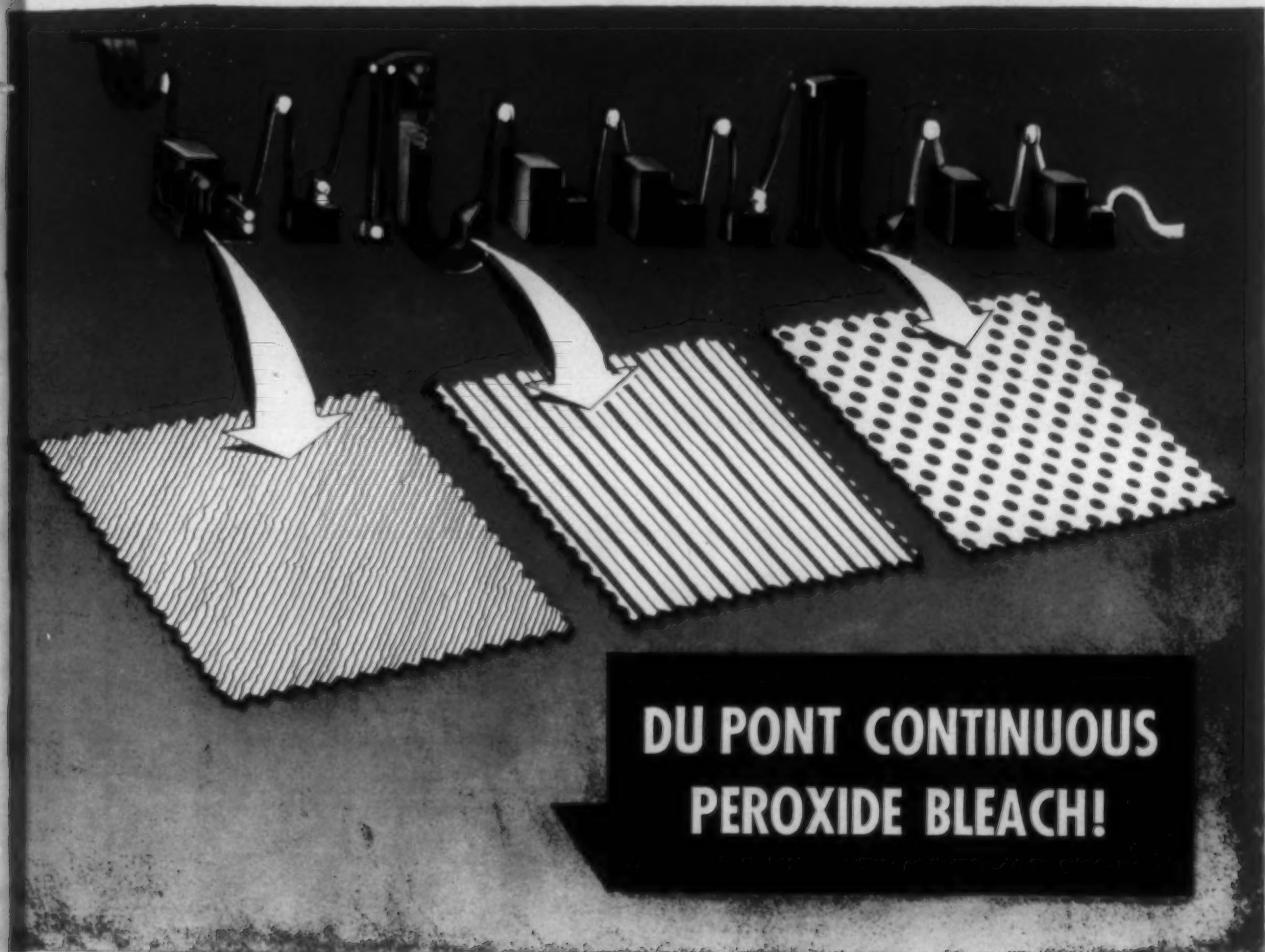
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TOMORROW when you get rush orders for many different types of bleached goods or sample lots, you can produce them quickly and economically by putting them through a Du Pont Continuous Peroxide Bleaching System.

In one system, a highly diversified line—for example, whites, prints, vat- or naphthol-dyed—can be handled continuously and speedily. Simple adjustments for cloth construction, bleaching requirement, speed and other desired factors are easily made. Bleaching can be closely controlled so that the systems return rapid, continuous output with a uniform, predetermined bleach! These

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It has been used with complete success for hosiery

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Rebuilding Confidence

BUSINESS opportunity depends upon business aggressiveness and upon business leadership. But it also depends, and importantly so, upon the economic environment as determined by national policy. The latter can serve either to encourage the expansion of enterprise or to discourage such expansion to the point that development is largely frozen. Furthermore, the field of business opportunity must always be appraised from its long-term as well as its short-term possibilities and likewise as to whether the underlying factors are sound and desirable or synthetic or political in origin. No intelligent measure of the future of any business is possible without consideration of all such circumstances.

As we pass from war to peace, we must expect to face a period of change and readjustment. All will be in a state of flux. Hence it is clear that in the development of post-war policy all the above elements must be recognized and evaluated as intelligently as possible. First, we may safely start with the premise that there has been developing an important potential demand for all kinds of consumer durable and semi-durable goods. Likewise, there will be a substantial demand for capital goods to produce new things and new types of existing products and to offset depreciation and obsolescence accumulated during the war.

Second, we may also safely accept the premise that there is being accumulated a backlog of potential purchasing power. Consumer short-term indebtedness has been greatly reduced, and a reservoir of installment purchasing power is again available.

There are two related problems here: the peak load of deferred demand and the normal requirements over the long term. We must develop the capacity, both from the standpoint of production and distribution, to meet the former without prejudicing our ability to deal effectively with the latter.

To sum up, we can, I believe, count definitely on a large potential post-war demand and a backlog of potential purchasing power—and we must so plan. But no one can say with conviction what will happen when the period has passed in which industry has to

make up the shortages of civilian goods that have developed during the war. It will all depend upon how we as a nation manage our affairs. The problem is whether the attitude of the pre-war thirties towards business is to be the attitude of the post-war forties. If we were to continue the national economic policies that prevailed in the thirties as regards business, the outlook for all of us interested in business accomplishment and for the people as well, in terms of a higher standard of living, would be dark indeed.

However, we can hope with a certain amount of conviction, I believe, that a different order is now to prevail and that business will be given a broader field for development and expansion. The tremendous accomplishment of industry in the war effort will, I contend, contribute among other influences and events to this different point of view. Expressed otherwise, I am far more hopeful today of the future of American enterprise than I have been for many years past. And I believe that this different approach to our economic affairs will manifest itself in concrete policies that will reconstruct a foundation of confidence that has been so sorely lacking for so many years.—*Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the board, General Motors Corp.*

Pressure Groups

FOR a long time we have looked with great apprehension upon the power that is being exerted by pressure groups that have given little consideration not only to the ultimate welfare of the nation and its economy, but also to their very members.

We fear that most of these pressure group leaders are only looking for advantages for a very short time and are overlooking the ultimate reaction on them because of advantages sought to-day.

Our nation has been seriously engaged in not only fighting our enemies abroad but in also fighting our chief enemy at home—uncontrolled inflation. The dangers of inflation have definitely not passed. In the first place, due to the action of part of the pressure groups, our economy has already become slightly unbalanced with inflationary trends in certain directions,

whereas comparative deflationary ropes have bound other groups. So far, not too much damage has been done. However, we are shortly facing pressure group action which if successful will indeed further dislocate our economy and will lead to a type of serious inflation.

We are hesitant to believe that some of these pressure groups are willingly trying to force a one-sided inflation, however, some indications give support to that belief. If they are sincere in their proposals and are not merely interested in temporary advantages or safeguards, they will certainly find themselves jockeyed into a position of supporting measures which will reduce the purchasing power of the dollar and see most, if not all, of the gains they seek wiped away. Either that or they are willingly subscribing to a program of destroying democracy and free enterprise in this country. People in this country, whether it be a peanut vender, a worker desiring to go in business for himself, or any other citizen, are not going to devote their energies and their savings, large or small, to new enterprises if they know they are doomed to failure because of a lopsided economy. It is, therefore, evident that unless these so-called pressure groups and the congressmen who jump when they crack the whip watch their respective steps, they are going to be responsible for rampant inflation, and if not inflation, a destruction of our free enterprise system in this country and, therefore, state socialism with all of its evils.

It is not our policy to single out individuals, as they are generally many that wear the same brand, but all we have to do is to read the papers and we can determine those who are constantly promoting plans which will lead to some of the above national diseases merely for the purpose of promoting or perpetuating themselves. It is interesting to get the background of some of these men and to secure certain glimpses into their own personal lives. Such glimpses reveal very significantly that at least some of these people do not personally conduct themselves along patterns they prescribe for others and would inflict upon everybody else.—*The Textorian, Proximity Mfg. Co.*

**3 YEARS ON SPINNING
AND ROVING FRAMES**
...with almost no wear

**Mills report Accotex Aprons
have extra-long life**

HERE is striking evidence of the durability of Armstrong's Long Draft Accotex Aprons. Three years ago many mills equipped their spinning and roving frames with Accotex Aprons. In continuous service ever since, many running on a two- and three-shift basis, these same Accotex Aprons show little sign of wear.

This superior performance is due to a special seamless construction developed by Armstrong. A sturdy cord interliner is sandwiched between two heavy layers of non-oxidizing, highly oil-resistant synthetic rubber. This affords a substantial wearing thickness on both the inside and outside of the apron . . . prevents stretching during operation.

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increase both poundage and quality:

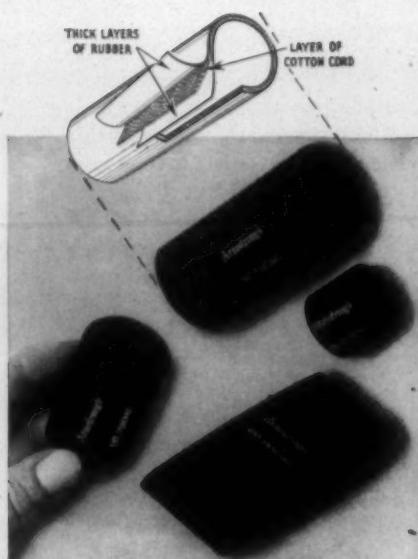
CLEAN-RUNNING WORK: Accotex Aprons do not crack, scuff, or break open during operation.

UNIFORMITY: All Accotex Aprons have the same composition throughout, and dimensions of every size are uniformly accurate.

REDUCED LAPPING: Accotex Aprons are unaffected by changes in either temperature or humidity. They perform with a minimum of lapping.

GOOD FRICTION: The efficient "grip" of Armstrong's Accotex Aprons keeps slippage to a minimum.

Ask your Armstrong representative for samples, prices, and complete information on Accotex Aprons. Or write Armstrong Cork Co., Textile Products Dept., 8209 Arch St., Lancaster, Pa.



**ARMSTRONG'S
ACCOTEX APRONS**
CORK COTS • ACCOTEX COTS



textile bulletin



Vol. 69

September 1, 1945

No. 1

THE STATE OF THE *Textile* NATIONS

—Notes on World Markets and Competition, Collected by THE EDITORS—

"I HAVE heard skeptics disparage the post-war possibilities for the export of textiles. I agree that eight or ten years after the end of the war the export possibilities for textiles may appear somewhat obscure. I am equally certain—in view of the probable total elimination of Japan as a competitor, the fact that England's industry has contracted by over 50 per cent and many plants may never be re-opened, and that Italy, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany will have to rebuild the major part of their textile industries from the ground up—that for four or five, and probably more, years after the war the exports of textiles will be greater than they have ever been in our history. And I'm even venturing to predict that after that period we will have as much, if not more, business than we had pre-war."

The statement quoted above was made in May of 1944 by an authority who undoubtedly knows whereof he speaks—William C. Planz, president of the Textile Export Association of the United States. However, his predictions may have to be qualified as the true picture of world textile manufacturing conditions emerges during post-war days.

What does develop in the world textile industry will hinge on many factors, among them machinery, technical know-how developed during the war as well as in the future, military surpluses, economic activity and attitudes of particular nations, and labor conditions.

Determining Factors

Among American exporters of cotton textiles the feeling prevails that the overseas demand for products of mills in this country will be greatly increased over the 367,000,000 square yards shipped in 1939. For the United States, however, important competition in the cotton textile export field will exist. In the first place, volume will depend on amounts this country can spare immediately, since domestic stocks are currently at a low point. Next, the extent of destruction of mills abroad, the time required for restoring them and the as yet undecided question of whether American policy will be to allow Japan to retain its textile mills and export trade, while forcing her to abandon heavy industry, are all important factors. Expansion of the textile industry abroad looms as an important element; there is a tendency for cotton goods manufacturing to seek low-cost countries, and such a trend is not advantageous to the American trade. Finally, serious issues prevail relative to general

trade policies, tariffs, etc., which will be established between America and other nations.

The world's mill consumption of cotton was reported by the United States Census Bureau in the decade prior to 1940 (when such reports were discontinued because of war conditions) as ranging from a low of 22,402,000 bales in the 1930-31 season to a high of 30,820,000 bales in the 1936-37 season. There are no similar data on world production of cotton cloth but it has been estimated that, after allowing for use of cotton in batting and yarns not intended for woven goods, a bale of cotton is roughly equivalent to 1,000 yards of cloth. Illustrative of this is the fact that 1942 cotton consumption in the United States amounted to 11,433,444 bales and cotton fabric production reached 11,266,705,000 yards. On this basis, mill production of cotton cloth in the specified decade may be estimated for the world as ranging from 22 billion yards in 1931 to 31 billion yards in 1939, with an average of some 26 million yards a year.

The present world production of cotton cloth probably is not much smaller than the pre-war average listed above, but there have been marked changes in the amounts woven in various areas. There has been a great decrease in the production of cotton fabrics by enemies of the United Nations which, during the war, were cut off from normal sources of cotton supply and had to turn to synthetics and other materials to make up in part for their deficiencies. This has applied not only to Central Europe but Japan as well, which, despite its control of cotton-growing sections in China and other parts of the Far East, was apparently unable to obtain more than half of its normal supply.

Expansion of output in many of the Allied countries was hampered during the war period by labor shortage and by inability to secure new machinery or sufficient repair parts. Among nations which showed an increase in production the United States was outstanding, and there also have been substantial increases in India, Brazil and a few smaller nations. The two big cotton cloth producers today are the United States and India; among the secondary producers are the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and Brazil, and of enemy countries, Japan. The foregoing six nations count their cotton cloth yardage in billions; apparently none other now produces as much as half a billion yards annually.

The last available detailed figures on the world's cotton mills, by countries, may be found in the table which accompanies this article. Indications as to what developments may

take place in textile industries outside the United States, dealing with cotton as well as other fibers, are given in the summary of recent reports which begins below.

Textiles in Europe

Sir Stafford Cripps, president of Britain's Board of Trade, outlined at Manchester Aug. 11 the British Government's policy for the cotton industry. The important points in Sir Stafford's announcement are: (1) The government is determined that the cotton industry shall once more become a flourishing industry and shall provide goods required for home consumption and export on the one hand, and good wages and conditions for operatives on the other. (2) To this end, the government is prepared to assist industry provided it is clear that the national interest of producing as great a volume of goods as possible at a reasonable price and with good working conditions for operatives takes precedence over all other consideration. (3) It is not part of the present (Labor) government's program to nationalize the cotton industry, provided that industry, upon which more than 2,000,000 of the British people depend directly or indirectly for their living, carries through with expedition measures necessary for its reorganization. (4) There are conditions within the industry which are militating against its revival, and if the industry in its present form is to receive the support and help of the government, immediate steps must be taken to improve conditions of working and of organization. (5) The government fully appreciates that if the cotton industry is to continue in the hands of private enterprise, it must yield a reasonable return on capital actually employed. (6) The first section of the cotton industry which must be dealt with is the spinning section, and the government has been in consultation with owners and operatives, the results of which the government regards with satisfaction.

There are certain additional points which have been submitted to the British industry as a whole which must also be accepted as a condition of support promised by the government. These are as follows: (a) extension of the methods of joint consultation in the industry, particularly co-operation within the mill, and of personnel management; (b) reform of distribution arrangements so as to secure

long runs of production; (c) extension of double-shift working where modern machinery demands it; (d) re-equipment of mills with more modern machinery; (e) amalgamations in the spinning section.

British textile production was reduced some 50 per cent during the war when numerous plants were adapted to munitions manufacture. It now appears that when the British industry resumes normal operations it will be asked to turn over half of its output for export purposes. This export activity will be effected through trade agreements between Great Britain and consumer nations whereby the other nations accept British textiles in return for England's purchases of commodities in these countries, and in later years, an international agreement between all textile producing nations with regard to export policy.

Better equipment and operating methods are the two main items which give the American rayon industry advantages over that of the British, according to reports by Englishmen who have toured the United States during the past six months. These men have made recommendations to the British Rayon Federation which, if adopted, will put mills in the British Isles on a better competitive basis. Although there is a great effort to increase woolen mill output, authorities forecast that two and perhaps three years will elapse before there is a normal flow of British woolens for export. From Dundee it is reported that linen and jute spinning mills will resume normal operations at the earliest possible date, hinging on labor availability, with weaving mills picking up usual activity in turn.

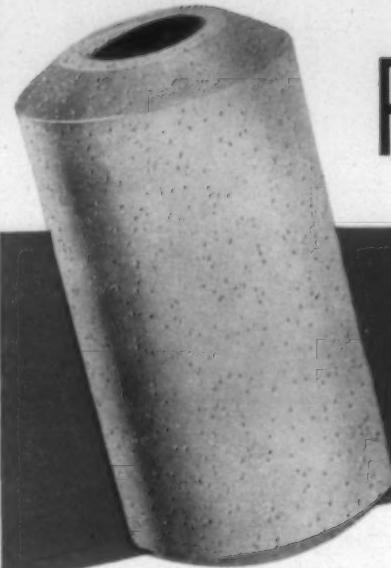
France

Shipments of cotton and wool have now been delivered to textile mills at Lille, France, so, although flax and hemp are still unavailable, the long-idle spindles and looms of some French mills are again producing textiles. From the country's scanty stockpile of coal, 80,000 tons per month have been allotted to the mills. The question of manpower is still an unsolved problem. In 1938 textile production provided 200,000 workers with full employment. At the beginning of 1945, only 65,000 were employed in the industry. Now, as the production curve swings upward, mill managers are faced with a lack of skilled workers—a void

The Latest Official Estimates on Equipment in the World's Cotton Mills

(From *Annual Cotton Handbook*, Comtelburo, Ltd., London, 1940)

Country	Year	Mills	Spindles	Looms (by bales)	Consumption			
					Country	Year	Mills	Spindles
Great Britain	1940	1,203	35,836,860	441,065	3,232,914	Estonia	1939	5
United States	1940	1,270	25,060,879	505,609	7,610,804	Egypt	1940	2
Germany	1939	411	13,000,000	270,000	1,500,000	Manchukuo	1938	5
Japan	1939	293	12,278,233	253,587	2,930,959	Romania	1940	18
India	1939	389	10,059,370	202,464	3,810,734	Bulgaria	1940	60
Russia	1938	205	10,050,000	270,000	2,626,000	Iran	1940	23
France	1939	670	9,521,000	187,600	1,164,000	Australia	1940	12
China	1938	148	5,635,069	58,439	2,449,000	Colombia	1940	15
Italy	1939	700	5,395,000	138,000	655,000	Yugoslavia	1935	42
Brazil	1940	340	2,641,677	82,053	1,328,000	Peru	1940	11
Poland	1939	41	1,925,600	46,600	333,000	Denmark	1939	29
Spain	1940	390	1,900,000	64,000	350,000	Indo-China	1938	3
Belgium	1939	217	1,878,900	49,270	289,000	Latvia	1939	7
Holland	1939	99	1,266,000	50,700	244,787	Turkey	1940	10
Switzerland	1940	54	1,254,274	20,987	95,000	Venezuela	1939	9
Canada	1940	49	1,186,388	24,002	400,000	Norway	1939	14
Mexico	1940	185	830,000	29,000	205,000	Chile	1940	12
Sweden	1939	26	650,000	17,000	130,000	Ecuador	1934	12
Portugal	1940	232	600,426	22,694	86,000	Guatemala	1940	4
Hungary	1940	40	335,000	14,000	138,000	Cyprus	1940	1
Argentina	1939	76	128,906	5,314	153,000	Bolivia	1939	1
Finland	1939	7	323,478	8,032	60,900	Total (estimated)		
Greece	1939	109	310,000	7,840	86,183		7,457	145,267,114
Korea	1937	8	300,000	9,400	60,000			2,057,726
								30,861,817



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2. No grooving—less ends down.
3. Unaffected by temperature changes.
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7. Lower net roll cost.
8. Static-free.
9. Oil resisting.
10. Not affected by hard ends.
11. Produces more uniform yarn.

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Rubber
THE MARK OF TECHNICAL EXCELLENCE IN SYNTHETIC RUBBER

which repatriations cannot fill. Some 20 per cent of all French looms and ten to 15 per cent of the spindles were destroyed by the war, so France is on the market for new machinery. Approximately 96 per cent of the country's woolen mills are reported to be intact, but no shipments of French wool fabrics is counted on before the summer of next year.

Germany

Germany, even though reduced in size and in terrible economic shape, is likely to be an important competitor on the world textile market. Although Germany's defeat is without qualification and she must do as Allied occupation authorities say, her economy has to be arranged to such an extent that the German population will not forever be a complete financial burden on the world. One proposition already advanced is that Germany be allowed to operate industries of a peaceful nature, such as textile manufacturing. Under such conditions the German textile industry would employ cheaper labor, since a standard of living no higher than that of liberated countries will be allowed the German population. This means cheap textiles in competition with the products of prosperous nations which have high wage scales. There is a good chance, however, that German mills will be stripped of all but enough equipment to supply German domestic needs.

Germany apparently made remarkable progress with synthetics during the five and one-half years of the European war. Walter S. Montgomery of Spartan Mills at Spartanburg, S. C., and Joseph L. Lanier of West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co., upon completion of a special assignment for the United States War Department, reported that German cotton mills have in recent years spun practically nothing but synthetics and woven nothing but fabrics made from these yarns. Selections from their report follow:

Germany, in anticipation of a shortage in natural fibers, started during the middle 30's to increase and better her production of synthetic fibers. The generic term *zellwolle* was adopted as the name of the cut staple artificial fibers and the three principal types were Zellwolle "B" (cotton type), Zellwolle "W" (wool type) and Zellwolle (jute type). In 1943, 80 per cent of these fibers were of the viscose type, 17 per cent were cuprammonium and three per cent acetate.

The cotton mills were able to adjust their machinery operations to accommodate zellwolle with but minor changes. The staple lengths varied from 40 to 60 centimeters (1.57 to 2.36 inches) with the major consumption in the 50 centimeter, or 1.97 inch staple. The process changes were principally in the opening room where the usual cotton cleaning machines were by-passed, and in many instances mixing or aging bins added. Where the staple length was greater than two inches, the roll stands on the drawing and fly frames were widened. Two and three process fly frames and drawing frames were used and it was an exception to find long draft equipment in the card room. Long draft spinning was the standard practice.

The humidity and heat control in the mills appeared to be very good; on an average as good if not better than found in the mills in America.

Every description of cotton type yarn and fabric was made from zellwolle. We saw towels, sheets, handkerchiefs, men's shirts and underwear and all types of women's dress goods made 100 per cent from zellwolle. The industrial fabrics, including all descriptions of duck used by the military, were from both zellwolle and continuous filament rayon (*kunstseide*).

There were yarns for knitting from zellwolle, but the heavier yarns and cords for wrapping, etc., were from paper. The quality of the yarns and fabrics appeared to be good, and there were unusually beautiful effects in dyeing and finishing.

At the beginning of the war we were told that 60 per cent of the

pulp for the artificial fiber industry was imported from the Scandinavian countries and 40 per cent supplied from the forest in Germany. As the war progressed and transportation became more of a problem, this percentage was reversed, and in the latter days of the war Germany was supplying 60 per cent or better of pulp needed.

Cotton in Germany was displaced almost entirely by 1943, with practically no decline in over-all consumption. It is presumed that Germany would have used cotton fibers for many purposes where zellwolle was substituted. However, we are of the opinion that zellwolle will be the accepted fiber in many yarns and fabrics.

In this country a great segment of our economy is dependent on cotton, and we have a large stake in the outcome of artificial versus cotton fiber. In no country has the substitution been carried to the extreme of that found in Germany.

It has been said that textiles, next to steel, is the most critical material in our war effort. The fact that Germany was not impeded in waging war by the substitution of artificial for natural fibers is both significant and prophetic.

Russia

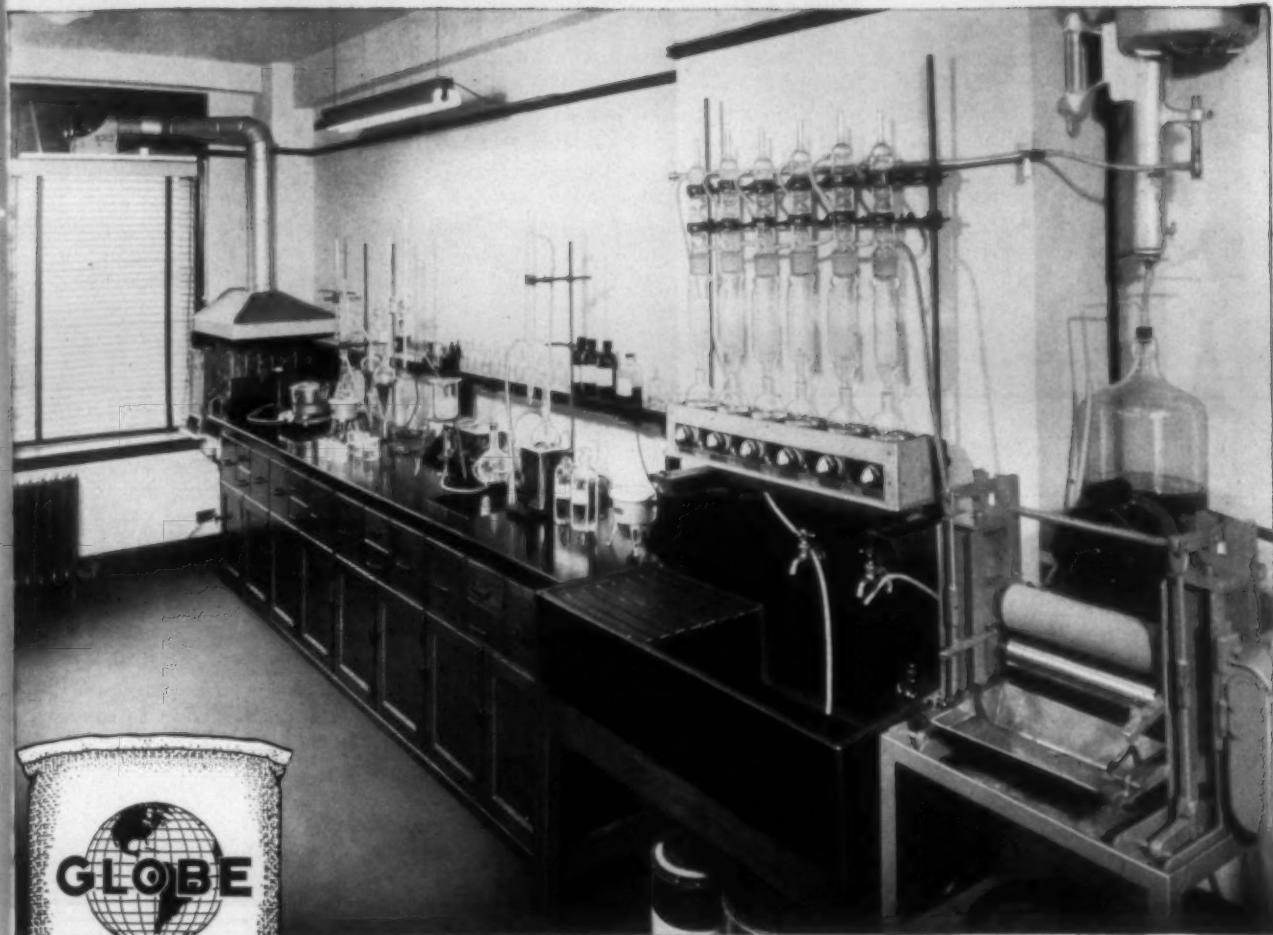
Cotton consumption by Russia was reported to be 4,011,000 bales in the season ending July 31, 1940, and as some three million bales in the season ending July 31, 1942. The construction of a new Siberian cotton mill at Kazastan and one at Moscow is being completed. Some 100 textile plants damaged when German troops invaded the Soviet Union are resuming production as soon as restoration of facilities is completed. Thirty new mills have been put up during the war. Finland's original rayon mill became Russian property when the Karelian Isthmus was ceded to the Soviet Union. Two more rayon plants are under construction by the Finns. Poland, under the Russian occupation thumb, is receiving Russian cotton for processing into yarns and fabrics. Another country in the Soviet sphere, Czechoslovakia, has a textile industry which is in relatively good condition. The United States Department of Agriculture's office of foreign agricultural relations has stated that Czechoslovakian mills can put into operation 2,900,000 spindles, only 300,000 less than the pre-war capacity.

The Other Americas

Official Canadian statistics showed output of cotton cloth in Canada in 1941 as 324,256,000 linear yards. Because of labor shortages Canadian cotton textile production could not have been materially different during the remaining three years of the war. Current textile activity in our northern neighbor country includes the establishment in Quebec of a new rayon staple fiber spinning mill at Cap de la Madeleine, a new rayon staple fiber spinning and weaving mill at Montmagny, and a large new weave shed at Louiseville. Other new plants now being constructed in this province include a rayon staple fiber spinning plant at Ormsby, and enlargement of a present integrated spinning and weaving mill at Granby. To service this vastly expanding demand for rayon staple fiber, Courtaulds (Canada), Ltd., will erect a new staple fiber plant costing nearly \$5,000,000 at Cornwall, Ontario.

Brazil

The production of cotton cloth by Brazil in 1939 was stated as the equivalent of 977,583,000 linear yards; although recent figures are lacking it is known that the Brazilian output has increased since this time by 34 per cent to an industry with 500 plants employing some 250,000 workers,



Looking Ahead to Better Textiles

OUR experienced technicians, using the complete facilities of our textile laboratory, at Greenville, S. C., have successfully solved many problems in the use of starch. We cordially invite you to consult them if you have any starch problems. Their services are at your command.

CORN PRODUCTS SALES COMPANY

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second only to the country's foodstuffs industry in size. Many new products of silk, rayon and linen have been added to the industry's manufactured items. Output of silk and silk fabrics is increasing rapidly with government assistance. According to recent reports, the silk industry at Sao Paulo has progressed considerably during recent years. This year the Service de Sericultura de Campinas is encouraging mulberry tree cultivation, improvements in silkworm breeding and refinancing of certain industrial organizations producing cocoons. The value of cocoon production increased five-fold from 1941 to 1944, and the number of mulberry trees is now more than ten times the total in cultivation in 1941. Also undergoing considerable expansion is the manufacture of bagging from native fibers. Brazilian textile exports rose in value from about \$1,500,000 in 1939 to more than \$45,000,000 in 1942.

Mexico

In 1943 Mexico reported a record cotton consumption of approximately 400,000 bales, from which the cotton cloth output should have been some 400,000,000 linear yards. Mexican mill operators fear a sharp decrease in present sales to not only the domestic market but to export trades as well because of a lack of modern equipment and labor's opposition to its installation.

Among South American nations, Brazil logically is the biggest threat on the world textile market, and is most likely to step in and absorb the trade developed on that continent by Germany prior to World War II. Other Latin American countries, which cannot yet be considered seriously in a competitive light, are nevertheless striving for domestic self-sufficiency by encouraging the development and expansion of their small textile industries. This movement in itself will have the effect of reducing the demand for imported textiles. Haiti is looking forward to setting up of a textile industry which can utilize its cotton crop. The government of Honduras is making numerous concessions to textile interests there. Guatemala still requires relatively big textile imports, but shows signs of enlarging present weaving facilities. Colombia's textile industry concentrates on rayon fabrics, and produces about half of fiber requirements. Salvadorean textile mills have been busy with domestic needs as well as orders from neighboring republics. Other Central American nations which are building up textile industries are Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Asiatic Textiles

The Japanese textile industry, estimated to be only 50 per cent intact as the result of American bombing, is now the biggest question mark in world textile trade. It is officially reported that Nippon's mills will be put into operation under Allied military control, and produce textiles for the home market and Far Eastern relief needs. Prior to the war every textile exporting nation was affected by the Japanese policy of dumping yardage; at prices which made competition impossible, in order to raise foreign credits to be used in the purchase of raw materials for the military program. Elimination of this motive will still leave to the Japanese an ability to operate with rock-bottom production costs arising from long working hours and low wage scales.

Within a few years Japanese textile production will satisfy the relief requirements of Asia, if employed in this

direction. Then, even if no equipment is added to the presently estimated 6,000,000 spindles and 125,000 looms in Japan, the country will still have a productive capacity larger than needed for its home trade. What then happens to this excess capacity? One suggestion already made is that it be turned over to the Chinese as part of their reparations settlement. A considerable amount of China's textile industry will need rehabilitation, and Japanese equipment could be moved to the mainland. Textile plants in China and South Manchoukuo which have been controlled by the Japanese most likely will be turned over to the Chinese.

India

India's 390 textile plants employ some 400,000 workers and produce approximately four billion yards of fabrics annually, but the country is only two-thirds self-sufficient in textile demand. Looms are operated at faster speeds than in the United States, because labor is cheap and weavers can be assigned fewer looms. Some Indian mills are very modern, but most of them are equipped with out-dated English and inferior Japanese machinery. The country exports about half of its annual 3,000,000-bale crop of short-staple cotton; there is a probability that any independent Indian government will make attempts to enlarge the textile industry so that Indian cotton may be utilized domestically. In pre-war days Japan bought half of the cotton grown in India, and returned it as fabrics which sold at cheaper prices than India found possible to effect.

The establishment of a rayon industry is currently under consideration by the Indian Government. No rayon is being manufactured there now, but an official panel of textile experts has been appointed to investigate possibilities. Most of the rayon consumed by Indian mills has come from Japan and Britain; if Japanese rayon is taken out of the picture there will be a chance for home manufacture to develop.

Purchasing Agents To Meet Sept. 28-29

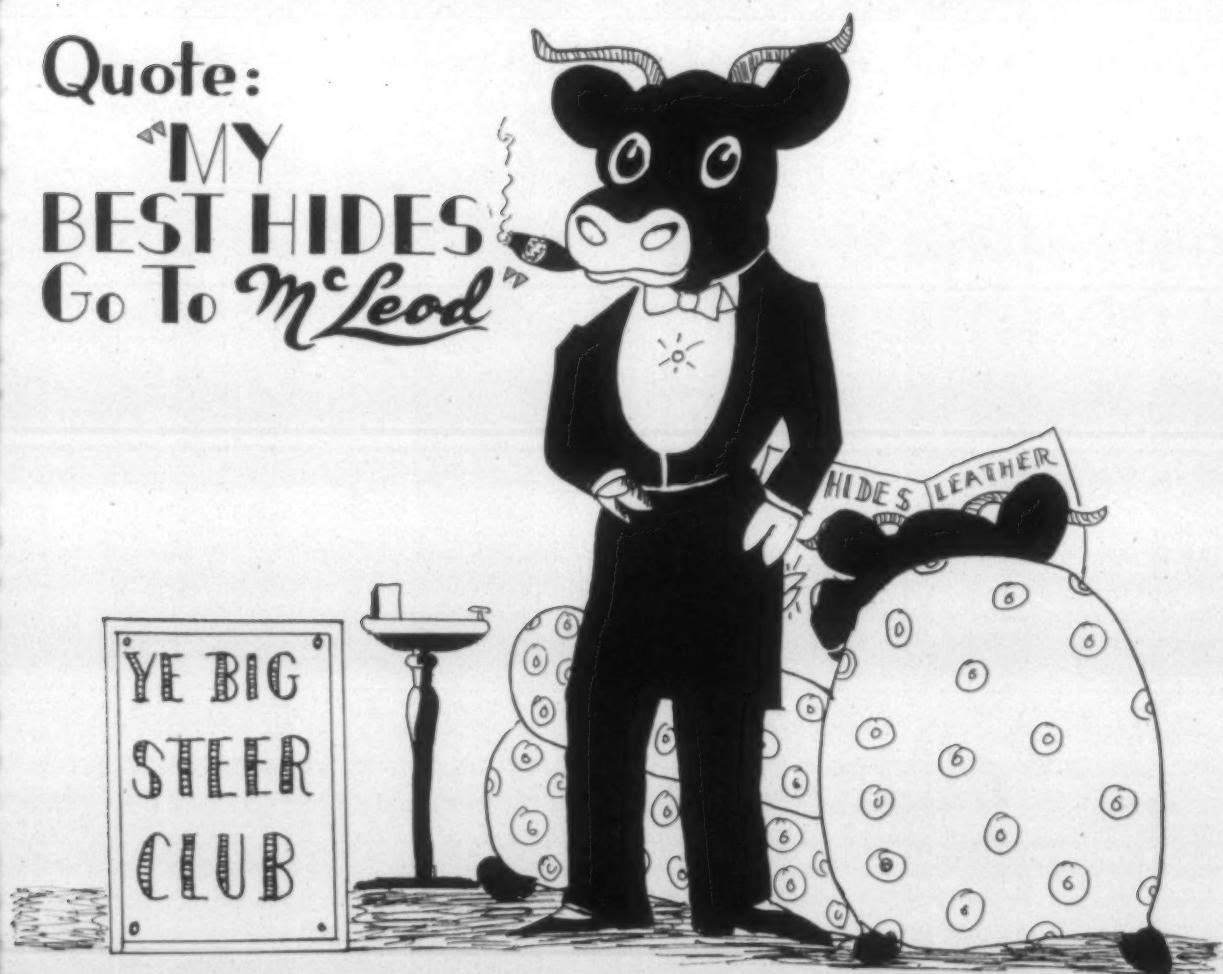
Plans have been announced for the fall meeting of the Carolinas-Virginia Purchasing Agents Association to be held at the Sedgefield Inn, Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 28-29. Approximately 150 persons are expected to attend as representatives of the textile and other industries in the four-state area covered by the organization. Addresses will be made by representatives from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. and the War Production Board on the subject of surplus war properties. Officers of the association include D. S. Burnside of Spartanburg, S. C., president; David Lindsay of Charlotte, vice-president; and H. E. Keifer, Jr., of Ware Shoals, S. C., secretary and treasurer.

Buildings to house the combined facilities for technological and research activities of Celanese Corp. of America in the fields of textiles, plastics and chemicals have been acquired at Summit, N. J. Extensions which will double the size of the present plant space will be constructed later. It is estimated that eventually approximately 500 scientists, chemists and technicians will comprise the personnel of the new unit. The Celanese laboratory will consolidate the corporation's experimental and research work heretofore carried on at various plants throughout the country.

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Quote:

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BEST HIDES
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McLeod Leather & Belting Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Greensboro, N. Carolina

FIBERS, FABRICS AND FINISHES

Glass Textile Uses

WITH relaxation of censorship requirements, Monsanto Chemical Co. states that its scientists had the leading role in development and production of plastic body armor—believed to be the first protective armor used by foot soldiers since the Middle Ages. Technically known as "Doron," the armor is made by combining a newly-developed resin with glass cloth under pressure to form a hard and rigid plate which can be inserted in pockets of life vests or other garments, affording vital protection without loss of mobility by ground troops or ship crews. The plates may be jettisoned at will.

On a weight-for-weight basis, Monsanto says that the new plastic armor gives greater protection than steel. A major problem was that of finding a bonding resin of sufficient strength and adhesion. This study was undertaken by more than 30 Monsanto research chemists and engineers, who, in a remarkably short while, perfected a resin that met all requirements.

A neoprene-coated Fiberglas cloth has been adopted as the supporting fabric for seats on all commercially operated planes of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., it has been made known. This fabric has also been adopted for crew bunks on the company's C-54 passenger and cargo planes. In addition the company has developed a steering gear dust boot of the same coated fabric for all planes. The steering gear unit of TWA planes is a plunger-like device. The protective boot, therefore, must contract and expand like an accordion, with the movements of the plunger. Experience with the coated glass cloth boots has shown that they give a minimum of 50 per cent more wear than the all-rubber boots formerly used.

Fowl Feather Fabrics

SCIENTISTS in the research laboratories of the United States Rubber Co. have developed a new fabric made principally from chicken feathers which is designed for use in suits, dresses, sweaters and other wearing apparel of the future. "The new fabric looks like wool and it is warmer, softer and lighter than wool," states Dr. W. A. Gibbons, research director of the company. "It can be dyed any color and possesses a brilliant lustre. It is odorless and can be laundered in soap and water with no more shrinking than cotton. The feathers are particularly adaptable for admixture with other staple textiles, such as rayon, cotton, wool and nylon. The feather content of fabric used in the laboratory experiments ranges from 60 to 70 per cent." Dr.

Gibbons emphasized that the material is still in the laboratories and will not be put into production until it has been perfected.

Research work on feathers was started by B. H. Foster, manager of the textile section of the company's general laboratories, who was impressed by the fact that there are 100,000,000 pounds of chicken feathers and 30,000,000 pounds of turkey feathers going to waste in the United States every year. He foresaw an opportunity to provide poultry raisers with an additional source of income through the sale of feathers, and at the same time to introduce a new type of clothing for men, women and children.

In the production of the yarn, the first operation is the separation of the fine elements of the feathers from the quills by a machine especially designed for this purpose. The quills are discarded and the fine elements, called barbs, are mixed with other fibers spun into yarn by a special process. The yarn is then woven into cloth in the same way that wool or any other textile is woven.

Three quarters of the feathers on a fowl can be used and 80 per cent of each feather is suitable for making yarn. Ten chickens of broiling size will yield a pound of feathers. To make an average size man's suit, the feathers of 38 broilers would be required. Thirty broilers would make a lady's suit, size 18. Feathers from ducks, geese, turkeys and other fowl can be utilized in the same way as chicken feathers. The quality of feathers varies, depending on the breed, age and condition of the fowl. Dr. Gibbons said the United States Rubber Co. is working with the United States Department of Agriculture to set up a system for grading feathers.

Flexibility in Resins

DEVELOPMENT of a new thermosetting resin said to feature all the advantages of the low pressure type plus permanent flexibility has been announced by the Resinous Products & Chemical Co. of Philadelphia. Known as Paraplex P-10, the resin was designed primarily for the laminating industry but is also being used to impregnate single or multi-ply decorative fabrics and grass cloth and as a casting or potting compound where fiber reinforcement is unnecessary.

Thermoset Paraplex P-10 without reinforcement is described as tough, flexible and slightly elastic; it shows no deformation or flow over wide temperature ranges; and contains no extractable plasticizer—three properties not found together in any other plastic material. Its permanent flexibility is particularly valuable with laminates which are based on cloth as the reinforcing fabric. Paraplex P-10 laminates also show higher impact strength and water resistance, better electrical and ageing properties—particularly



Consistency

• Almost any roll covering can spin strong yarn when it's new but the real test comes after months of service, and it's then that GILLEATHER really shows the stuff of which it is made. For it spins good yarn as long as it lasts—when it wears out it won't spin at all (breaks down the end). Hence GILLEATHER *cannot* make bad yarn.

• So we see that GILLEATHER is consistent in its ability to spin good yarn hour after hour, day after day during its life, *but*, when it's through, that's all there is to it. No guessing about which roll is spinning bad yarn. No guessing about how much longer a roll will go—GILLEATHER automatically breaks the end

when its useful life is done. This consistency of quality yarn spinning—the consistency of its warning—is a great big reason for standardizing on GILLEATHER.

• **GILL LEATHER COMPANY, Salem, Mass.**

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Greenville, S. C.	W. J. MOORE	Utica, N. Y.	WILLIAM A. ROBERTS
Greenville, S. C.	RALPH GOSSETT	Dallas, Texas	RUSSELL A. SINGLETON

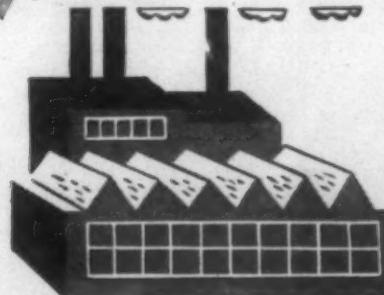
GILLEATHER
CALF AND SHEEPSKIN FOR
TOP ROLLS

what the PAYROLL SAVINGS PLAN *means*

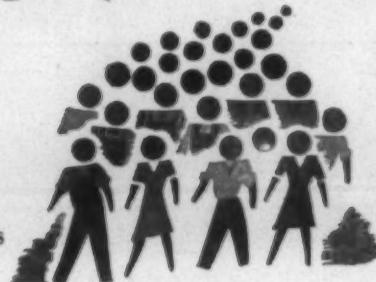
To you



*To your
Industry*



*and your
Employees*



Facts and figures prove the Payroll Savings Plan to be a tremendous national asset. Through this plan, no less than 27,000,000 workers have so far saved more than \$13½ billions to help speed victory . . . forestall inflation . . . and build peacetime prosperity!

Did you know that yours is one of 240,000 companies maintaining a Payroll Savings Plan? Not only is this combined effort fostering national security, but also creating a lucrative postwar market for you . . . and all American industry!

Have you realized that 76% of all employed in industry are now enrolled in the Payroll Savings Plan . . . averaging a \$25 bond each month per employee? Through this plan, millions are

now looking forward to homes, educational opportunities and old age independence!

Surely, so great an asset to your country, your company and your employees is worthy of your continued . . . and increased . . . support! Now is the time to take stock of your Payroll Savings Plan. Use selective resolicitation to keep it at its 7th War Loan high! Keep using selective resolicitation to build it even higher!

The Treasury Department acknowledges with appreciation the publication of this message by

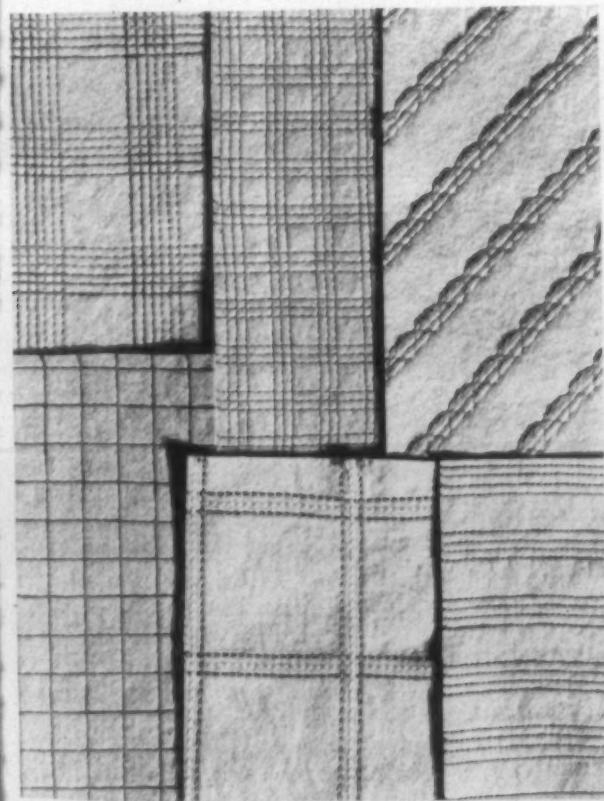
textile bulletin

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at high temperatures—than are possible through the use of the low or contact pressure resins now available. The resin is a clear, stable, light colored fluid. Before use, a small quantity of lauroyl or benzoyl peroxide is added.

Because of the low viscosity of the resin, penetration into thick fabrics or flow into small recesses or voids presents no problem. Once the application step is completed, whether it be a casting, laminate or other construction, care must be taken to minimize loss of volatile components which will alter flexibility and strength of the final product. Since its cure is inhibited by oxygen, it is necessary to exclude air from the construction during the curing operation unless the resulting tacky surface is unimportant to the application at hand. Both of these effects may be minimized by wrapping the construction in cellophane or other impermeable film, protecting by a film of oil, immersing in an oil bath or carrying out the cure under a blanket of inert gas. No positive pressure is required other than enough to confine the resin in the shape desired. Time and temperature of cure depend entirely on the construction.

Single or multi-ply decorative fabrics, impregnated with Paraplex P-10, are being studied for such decorative and functional applications as automotive, airplane and furniture upholstery, wall covering, paneling, shower curtains, drapes and other uses where flexibility, light color and excellent resistance to water and ultra-violet rays are required. Paraplex P-10 is being tested as an impregnant for single or multi-ply glass cloth because of its excellent adhesion to glass, flexibility, ageing properties, heat resistance and electrical resistance. These laminates should prove to be of especial value in the electrical field, in interior decorating and in numerous specialty applications.



New stitched and woven patterns of wool felt in varied combinations which have been developed for use in millinery, draperies, handbags and other items.

Beating Rot & Mildew

A NEW modified cotton fabric which does not mildew or rot, even under the most severe circumstances, has been developed in the Southern Regional Research Laboratory of the United States Department of Commerce at New Orleans, La. This new material is partially acetylated cotton which is somewhat related to rayon made by the cellulose acetate process. It has the appearance and strength of ordinary cotton, but differs in its unusual resistance to the attack of micro-organisms which succeed in rotting ordinary cotton.

As a test of the rot resistance of the new material, acetylated cotton cloth and thread were buried in the ground, or in especially active soil beds, in which ordinary cotton would have completely disintegrated within a week. It was found that the treated cotton could remain buried in such beds from six months to a year with very little loss of strength. Sandbags made from the treated cloth and sewed with treated thread, piled outdoors on the ground, were still intact after two years of exposure. Apparently they would have remained in serviceable condition much longer if the test had been extended.

The modified cotton cloth, yarn and sewing thread promise to prove suitable for making clothing that will not mildew, tents and awnings that will not rot in damp climates, and fish nets which will not rot if put away wet. The treatment is promising for use in making bags for fruit, vegetables and other food. Ordinary bags sometimes can be rotted very rapidly by, for example, just one spoiled potato, or by being left standing on the ground too long when in use during harvesting. Unlike the preservatives now generally available for cotton fabrics, the new method does not cause discoloration, odor or stickiness, and above all, does not make the material toxic, a great advantage for use in food sacks.

Du Pont's "Fiber A"

CONSISTENTLY moving ahead in the textile field, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has come up with a new high polymer synthetic yarn which is causing wide discussion in the industry. "Fiber A" can be spun on either the viscose or acetate rayon machinery and is at present produced in limited quantities at the company's Waynesboro, Va., plant. The dry strength of this yarn is from four to five grams per denier, which is somewhat under nylon strength and higher than ordinary rayon or even high tenacity viscose yarn. Moisture absorption is under three per cent. It has excellent electrical properties. The specific gravity is about 1.17, as against nylon's 1.14, raw silk, wool and acetate rayon as 1.30 and cotton, 1.54 and viscose rayon as 1.52. The fiber seems to have a fusing temperature of between 190 to 220° C., which is close to acetate. The yarn is thermoplastic and can be preshaped. It is extended 400 per cent, which indicates that it is stretched like nylon. It has an attractive soft hand and possesses dimensional

stability. It is resistant to micro-organism and body acids. Fabrics have been made from it and they have fine crease-resistant qualities, a fine touch and much higher resistance to chemical action and to the effect of light. It is expected that the yarn will find many applications in the electrical field.

The chemical identity of the yarn has not been disclosed by Du Pont but it is reliably reported that the raw material is relatively low in cost. Although the yarn is now being made at Waynesboro it is stated that no final production method has yet been evolved. Acetate rayon machinery is currently being used by Du Pont which now is producing it at Waynesboro on a semi-works scale, reports placing the production at between 1,000 and 2,000 pounds a month.

Progress with Ramie

USES of ramie, according to one agricultural expert, are sufficiently comprehensive to embrace anything which can be made from silk—shirts, dress goods, hosiery, twines and cordage, brake linings, upholstery, draperies and other heavy textiles. Promoters of this fiber claim big things for it, stating that it is strong, wears well, is unshrinkable, 30 per cent stronger when wet, absorbs moisture well, can be laundered or dry cleaned without ill effects. In tensile strength, ramie boasts three times that of hemp, four times that of flax.

At present over 1,000 acres have been planted in ramie, with 10,000 additional acres to be planted. The Everglades region in Florida is considered the best locale for this plant, however, it may be grown in many parts of the country. The tensile strength of ramie is said to be four times that of flax and more than eight times that of cotton, and materials made of ramie wear indefinitely. During the war, ramie was used by the maritime service.

Nothing but a weed in China for many centuries, ramie in Florida has become the wonder plant of agriculture and industry. Today, after its first eight-acre planting three years ago, this so-called "China grass" is having its fiber beat out by new machinery which is a hundred-fold improvement over Oriental hand processing.

From the roots to the spinning, one company, Sea Island Mills, Inc., of New York City, is developing the plant,

15th Southern Textile Exposition Scheduled To Take Place April 8

W. G. Sirrine, president of Textile Hall Co., has announced that the 15th Southern Textile Exposition has been scheduled for April 8, 1946, at the Textile Hall in Greenville, S. C. According to Mr. Sirrine, "The next textile show promises to be one of the most interesting we have held. The prospectus will be issued in October. We have enough applications on file to occupy most of our available space. By the end of the year reservations will be assigned."

600,000 roots as first planting—stripping the fiber from the stalk as well as taking out the objectionable gum, and spinning the fine yarn for fabrics. Formerly, this concern imported both the fabric from China and the decorticated fibers from the Philippine Islands. These importations were lacking in uniformity of quality—from the Far East would come one bale of fiber of perhaps desired quality, whereas the next bale would be produced on a farm on the other side of the mountain and of questionable character. Now, Sea Island Mills, Inc., is producing ramie exclusively for fabric purposes—having lately purchased \$4,000 worth of ramie plants for its holdings in the Everglades.

The Newport Industries, Inc., and the United States Sugar Corp. of Pensacola and Clewiston, Fla., respectively, are jointly developing 500 acres of the newcomer among commercial fibers. A retired physician is cultivating 180 acres of ramie at Zellwood, Fla., and Capt. Alexander C. Kidd of the Florida Ramie Products Co., Inc., producer for Johns-Manville Co., has purchased 5,000 acres in the Everglades for growing ramie. Other plantings in Florida not itemized as to individuals and concerns will run up the aggregate acreage to 10,000.

Rayon's Use in Tires Is Described

The story of rayon's use in tires, which has increased to more than 20 times its pre-war volume, is interestingly told in a 16-page illustrated booklet, *Rolling On Rayon*, released recently by Industrial Rayon Corp. of Cleveland, Ohio. Sketches are freely used to explain the basic difference between rayon and natural fibers, differences which give rayon cord tires longer life and make them lighter, cooler driving and safer, whether produced of natural or synthetic rubber. Similarly, illustrations and text are used to tell how rayon is made and to describe in greater detail special methods of spinning, twisting, twist-setting, coning and weaving which are used in the production of Industrial's yarn, cord and fabric. Copies of the booklet are available upon request to the company.

Yarn Industry Is Given Radio Salute

A salute to the yarn industry in recognition of its contribution to the war effort and its post-war potential for the employment of American workers was accorded by the Adam Scheidt Brewing Co. of Norristown, Pa., on one of its radio programs recently.

A Capsule Course on Wool, a compact and semi-technical text for laymen, is being distributed currently by the American Wool Council of 1450 Broadway, New York City. Subtitled "Nature's Golden Fleece," the 20-page booklet uses amusing drawings to illustrate the properties of this fiber and the steps in its manufacture into fabrics. Technical terms, the various finishes of woolen fabrics, the manufacturing processes, the distinction between woolens and worsted, details of the Wool Products Labeling Act and the special qualities of wool fiber are described in terms easily understood by the layman.

Comte Hilaire de Chardonnet, father of the rayon manufacturing industry, based his research on silkworms, copying their natural silk production by mechanical means. He even obtained his first cellulose from mulberry leaves, as do silkworms.

New and Improved

SODIUM SULPHIDE FLAKES

As a result of recent Technical developments we are now producing Sodium Sulphide Flakes of EXCEPTIONAL PURITY.

These flakes dissolve into a SEDIMENT FREE, almost colorless solution, denoting an irreducible minimum of IRON and other objectionable impurities.

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Fig. 304

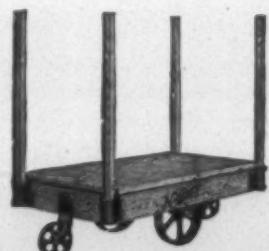


Fig. 11

Nutting Floor Trucks, Rubber Wheels, Casters
Barrett Lift-Trucks, Skids, Portable Elevators
Elwell-Parker Electric Trucks and Tractors



Fig. 64-15

OVER 400 STANDARD
TRUCKS, SPECIALS
BUILT ON ORDER



Fig. 53

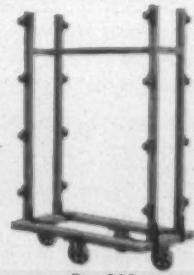
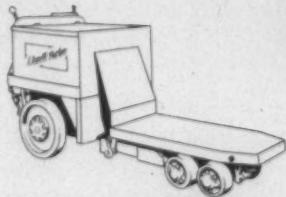
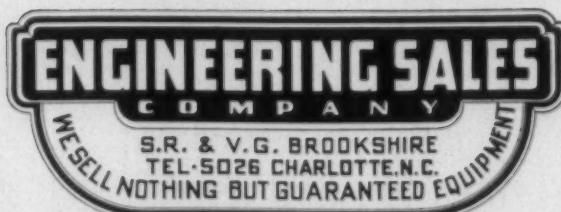


Fig. 310

INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS FOR EVERY REQUIREMENT!



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GREENSBORO, N. C.—Burlington Mills Corp., manufacturer of rayon broad goods with headquarters at Greensboro, has entered the narrow fabrics field with the acquisition of stock in Stark Bros. Ribbon Corp., General Ribbon Mills, Inc., Stark Bros. Ribbon Corp., Ltd., and other Stark companies located in Canada. The Stark plants, including operations in Canada and England, will continue to operate as independent and self-contained businesses. Also controlled by the Stark interests are ribbon mills at South Boston and South Hill, Va., South Boston Weaving Corp. and South Hill Industries, Inc.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Control of Brookside Mills has been obtained by a newly formed corporation, Brookside Textiles, Inc., by the purchase at \$50 a share of practically all of the stock of the company pursuant to an offer made recently by Jacob Ziskind, head of the Crescent Corp. of Fall River, Mass. Mr. Ziskind is president and treasurer of the new corporation and Arthur L. Emery will continue as vice-president and general manager of the mills. A new board of directors has been elected.

OPELIKA, ALA.—Expansion plans for the Pepperell Mfg. Co.'s plant here, to entail an expenditure of \$2,000,000, call for addition of a bleachery, finishing plant and sheet factory to the present facilities. Work is scheduled to begin soon on the building program, which will require at least 300 additional workers, according to Homer W. Carter, plant manager, bringing the total number of persons employed at the plant to 1,300.

CLARKESVILLE, GA.—The American Thread Co., with plants at Dalton, Ga., and Tallapoosa, Ga., has purchased approximately 100 acres of land here in anticipation of requiring additional finishing facilities in Georgia. The construction site, located on the Soque River, was selected because of its proximity to the spinning plants at Dalton and Tallapoosa and because of the supply for the yarns purchased in this area.

Mills Still Getting War Honors

World War II ended with three Southern textile plants receiving additional honors for excellence in military production. Brookside Mills at Knoxville, Tenn., and the Glasgow, Va., plant of Lees-Cochrane Co., Inc., last month were awarded additional stars for their Army-Navy "E" pennants. The Brookside flag now sports three stars, the Lees-Cochrane four. A second "E" award in the form of an initial star has been won by Rowan Cotton Mills Co., Salisbury, N. C.

One of the textile industry's suppliers, the Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J., has been awarded a third white star for its Army-Navy production pennant.

CLOVER, S. C.—The three units of Hampton Spinning Mills, two in Clover and the other at Troutman, N. C., are being sold to American Thread Co. as the result of negotiations conducted by Royal Little of Providence, R. I. The Hampton Co. of Easthampton, Mass., which operated the three Southern mills, is being purchased by Mr. Little as trustee for the Rhode Island Foundation; all Hampton yarn operations, including the mercerizing, dyeing and finishing plant at Easthampton, are being sold in turn to American Thread Co. The three plants in the South contain a total of 54,660 spindles, and will be operated as the Hampton Yarn Division of American Thread Co.

ATLANTA, GA.—A new building to house dye equipment, blending room and space for other supplementary processes of the Atlanta Woolen Mills is in process of construction on property adjoining the present properties, according to William M. Nixon, president. The two-story building will cover 25,000 square feet, and completion of construction is expected by Jan. 1.

SHERMAN, TEX.—An offer to stockholders of Sherman Mfg. Co. to purchase all of the capital stock of the company has been made by Jacob Ziskind, head of the Crescent Corp. of Fall River, Mass., and substantially all of the stockholders have signified their intention to accept the offer, according to Mr. Ziskind. The plant, which specializes in the manufacture of duck fabrics, operates approximately 10,000 Whitin long-draft spinning spindles installed in 1941, and 200 Draper Model X looms.

HALIFAX, VA.—Halifax Worsted Mills, a division of Pacific Mills, has awarded a contract for construction of a modern weaving mill which will employ between 400 and 500 workers. Construction is to be started immediately, according to J. E. Surrine & Co. of Greenville, S. C., engineering firm in charge. The plant will be located on a 240-acre site just outside of Halifax.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Expenditure of \$100,000 in a modernization program has been announced by officials of Pomonia Mfg. Co. Improvements in the mill as well as the mill village will take place over a period of from three to 12 months. This is the first phase of a program which will result in the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—National Processing Co. has received a charter to deal in yarns, threads and fabrics of all kinds, with authorized capital stock of \$100,000. Stock to the amount of \$300 has been subscribed by Claiborne Young, E. S. W. Dameron and William McCray, all of Burlington.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Harden Sales and Processing Co. has been chartered by the state to engage in manufacturing. Authorized capital stock totals \$50,000. Organizers of the new firm are R. E. Caldwell, Mary Lee Nelson Lafar and D. R. Lafar, Jr., all of Gastonia.



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Promotions, Resignations, Elections,
Transfers, Appointments, Honors,
Notes on Men in Uniform, Civic
and Associational Activity

PERSONAL NEWS

Albert F. Garrou has been elected president of Valdese (N. C.) Mfg. Co. to succeed the late C. A. Spencer.

O. A. Mace is now superintendent of the Eureka Plant of Springs Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.

Job Mills, formerly of Terre Haute, Ind., has joined the textile engineering staff of John A. McPherson Co., Greenville, S. C. Mr. Mills is a graduate of Georgia School of Technology and was at one time connected with Saco-Lowell Shops.

Ivey Murray of Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed director of personnel for the Lanett (Ala.) Mill of West Point Mfg. Co. He succeeds H. G. Bradshaw, who has resigned.

Harold Blancke, vice-president and treasurer, has been elected president of Celanese Corp. of America. The new president, who joined Celanese in 1924, succeeds Dr. Camille Dreyfus, now chairman. William McC. Cameron, first vice-president, and John A. Larkin, vice-president and secretary, have been named first and second vice-chairmen, respectively. New vice-presidents are F. T. Small, manager of the firm's Amcelle, Md., plant; P. D. Cooper, plant manager at Celco, Va., and Col. Harry Price, yarn sales manager. G. H. Richards has been elevated to the post of treasurer, and R. O. Gilbert has been named secretary.



Edward W. Schmitt, left, has been promoted to the position of bulk sales manager for Corn Products Sales Co., New York City. He joined the firm's sales department in 1912 and since then has devoted his efforts entirely

to sales and sales development work. In his new capacity, Mr. Schmitt will concentrate on the introduction of new industrial products perfected by Corn Products.

William L. O'Donovan has been named manager of filament yarn sales for Celanese Corp. of America, New York City. During the war Mr. O'Donovan was active in New York and Washington in handling war contracts for Celanese textile products. J. Guyton Boston has been named assistant to Harry Price, vice-president in charge of yarn sales. Mr. Boston has been associated with Celanese since 1928 and has been active in both the converting and yarn sales departments.

José Via, Jr., has been appointed Mexican representative for the Draper Corp. Mr. Via, a native of Mexico and a graduate of Lowell Textile Institute, has been a member of the Draper organization in the United States for the past two years. His headquarters will be at Mexico City.

H. Wickliffe Rose, assistant to the president of American Viscose Corp., has been elected president of the American Tariff League. Second vice-president of the league is Dr. August Merz of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., and the treasurer is Earle R. Van Vliet, vice-president of Tubize Rayon Corp.

C. F. Dulkin, pictured at left below, president of Kearny (N. J.) Mfg. Co. since 1928, has resigned in order to assume less strenuous duties as a director of and advisor to the organization. Walter P. Rut-



ley, shown at right, Kearny sales manager for the past six years, has been elected to succeed Mr. Dulkin. George Westwater and W. O. Slimback will continue as vice-presidents, and Robert H. Sommer as secretary-treasurer.

George T. Collins has been appointed assistant manager of market research for Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., Philadelphia. He is a member of the American Chemical Society and the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

C. Norris Rabold, chief chemist for Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., has been appointed to a special United States Government commission of finishing plant executives which will inspect textile finishing operations in Europe.

Arthur M. Stewart, Jr., has been appointed advertising and sales development manager for Railway Supply & Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Stewart's headquarters will be at Cincinnati, but he will work closely with the company's plants and sales offices throughout the country, as well as Railway Supply's laboratory and research staff, in the development of new end-uses for cotton linters and by-products. For the

past 12 years Mr. Stewart has been associated with William Carter Co., knit underwear manufacturing firm at Needham, Mass.



Lester N. Harrison, left, has been named Southeastern district manager for the Votator Division of the Girdler Corp., Louisville, Ky., with headquarters in the Johnston Building at Charlotte. Mr. Harrison joined the Girdler Corp. in June, 1944, following his discharge from the Navy. The Votator Division manufactures heat transfer equipment for use in temperature control of viscous liquids, and through research has developed new applications in the textile field.

W. P. Sheppard, formerly associated with Callaway Mills at LaGrange, Ga., has been named director of community activities for Laurens (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Gaston F. DuBois, holder of the Perkin Medal and one of the foremost figures in the American chemical industry for 40 years, has retired as vice-president and member of the executive committee of Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo. According to a company announcement, he will continue as a director and will also serve in a consultative capacity. He is a native of Switzerland and became associated with Monsanto in 1904. J. J. McCarthy has been appointed manager of textile sales development of Monsanto's Merrimac Division at Boston, Mass. Arnold H. Smith will become director of the company's foreign department upon the retirement of Herbert M. Hodges Oct. 1.



P. D. Atwood, left, has been put in charge of a district office of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. which will handle all sales of the company's nylon division from Wilmington, Del., until branch sales offices can be re-established. Mr. Atwood has been in charge of nylon product development work since 1939, and previously held various positions in the rayon department since joining DuPont in 1926. Another change in the nylon division creates a nylon technical service

(Continued on Page 30)

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Army Production At Gaffney Mfg. Co.

When it was realized that the Army would return the plant of the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co. to its owners the publicity department of the CIO issued a statement from which we quote the following:

The Army said production had increased from 650,000 to nearly 1,000,000 yards of cloth weekly.

In the first place the Army had made no such statement and, in the second place, the figures given were false. The production during the last full week before the Army took over was 710,345 yards, not 650,000 as stated. The "nearly 1,000,000 yards" was exactly 906,518 yards.

Upon the basis of those figures it could be made to appear that under union operation the production of the Gaffney Mfg. Co. had increased from 710,000 to 906,518, but the following are the facts:

The peak production of the Gaffney Mfg. Co. was 973,535 yards for the week ending Jan. 27, 1945.

About that time the CIO began its fight for the check-off and the closed shop and there was a slow-down movement upon the part of the union members. They also made it so unpleasant for the workers who refused to join the union that many of them left the employment of the Gaffney Mfg. Co. or stayed away from their machines and, with less workers and union employees neglecting their jobs, production did decline from 973,535 yards for the week ending Jan. 27, 1945, to 710,345 yards for the week ending May 6, 1945, which was the last week before the strike.

Just before the strike 100 looms were changed to a lighter number of picks but the real reason for the increase in production under union operation was that the union wished to make a good showing and more than 100 additional employees were secured. The average number of added employees for the period of Army control and CIO operation was about 60 and by adding that number there was an increase in production to the peak of 906,518 yards for the

week ending Aug. 12, 1945, and the CIO has seen fit to refer to that production as "nearly 1,000,000 yards."

From the low production of 710,000 yards per week which was secured by a slow-down and by driving non-union employees away from their machines, the production was increased by the employment of an average of 60 additional workers, to 906,518 yards for the week ending Aug. 12, 1945.

That, however, does not tell the real story and to get the facts we must go back to the same weeks in 1944 when the Gaffney Mfg. Co. was operating under normal conditions and the CIO was not attempting to use a slow-down to obtain additional advantages.

While the production for the week ending Aug. 12, 1945, has been published and can be used, we are not permitted to give the actual weekly production under Army operation but do know that the average for four weeks ending Aug. 12, 1945, was approximately 834,000 yards.

PRODUCTION OF GAFFNEY MFG. CO. IN YARDS

	1944	1945
Week ending July 22	861,541	Average
" July 29	825,651	weekly
" Aug. 5	888,766	production
" Aug. 12	956,983	same weeks
" Aug. 29	904,983	834,000

These figures show that even with an average of 60 additional employees, and with less picks on 100 looms, the normal production of the Gaffney Mfg. Co. was higher during the same week in 1944 than that under CIO operation and Army control in 1945.

It is interesting to note that the boasted 906,518 yards for the week of Aug. 12, 1945, which they published as "almost 1,000,000 yards" compares with 956,983 for the same week in 1944.

The publicity department of the CIO doubtless hoped to get by with their false statement and to argue in the future that union operation meant increased production but the story has exploded in their faces.

Georgia Tech's Textile School Director

We are very much pleased to note that the A. French Textile School at Georgia Tech has launched its program of betterment by electing as director Herman A. Dickert of the Du Pont rayon department and has completed the plans and specifications for a new textile building.

Director Dickert is a native of Newberry, S. C., and a graduate of Newberry College, later taking a degree in industrial chemistry at the University of North Carolina. Prior to accepting his present position, Mr. Dickert was in direct charge of an experimental weaving mill of the Du Pont rayon department. During his career in the textile industry he was employed for a while with the Burlington Mills Corp. of Greensboro, N. C.

The school of textiles at North Carolina State College began its betterment campaign two years ago with the election of Malcolm E. Campbell as dean and has been steadily adding outstanding men to its teaching staff, the latest addition being the employment of Dr. Frederick Peirce of the Shirley Institute of England to take charge of its textile research program.

Georgia Tech, with the assistance of the Educational Foundation of Georgia, has made an excellent start with the

employment of Mr. Dickert as head of its A. French Textile School and eyes now will be turned upon Clemson College.

Textile manufacturers of South Carolina have collected, or been pledged, through the J. E. Sirrine Textile Foundation \$820,000 for the betterment of textile education in South Carolina, but apparently no start has yet been made towards that end.

The charter of the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., definitely ties it to the school of textiles at North Carolina State College and its directors plan to spend \$40,000 per year supplementing the salaries at the school of textiles which are, as far as the state is concerned, fixed by a somewhat standardized scale of teachers' salaries. They estimate that the \$703,000 which they already have raised, plus another \$150,000 which they expect to raise this year, will carry their program for at least 25 years and possibly 30 years. During that 25 to 30 years they will provide a textile education, under the most outstanding teachers available, to several thousand young men, and it is expected that those young men will be able to extend the textile education program for another 25 years. If the young men who receive the benefit of the present program are not able to carry it forward, then the program has not been worthwhile and should cease.

It is unfortunate, in our opinion, that the textile manufacturers of South Carolina do not agree with the North Carolina plan.

Not only is the J. E. Sirrine Textile Foundation not definitely committed to textile education and research at Clemson College but they are pledged not to spend any more than the interest upon their invested funds.

Bankers tell us that investments of today, if definitely sound, cannot be expected to yield much more than two per cent per annum. If the textile manufacturers of South Carolina collect all of the \$820,000 which was pledged and invest it at two per cent they will have only \$16,400 available each year as against the \$40,000 per year which is to be spent upon the school of textiles at North Carolina State College. With only \$16,400 per year available they will not be able to add many outstanding men to the staff of their school of textiles or engage in extensive research.

At the end of 25 years they will still have their \$820,000 but the school of textiles at North Carolina State College will have several thousand men who have received the very finest of textile educations, and we believe that they will be valued far above \$820,000. Every year many firms seek to locate and obtain the best among the textile graduates. They will, of course, give preference to the school of textiles which has the strongest and best teaching staff and, as the years pass, many of the best top positions in the textile world will be filled by graduates of that school.

What the textile manufacturers of South Carolina and the directors of the J. E. Sirrine Textile Foundation do is their own affair but we do feel that it would be wise for them to gain the consent of their donors to a revision of their charter, so that they could spend upon the school of textiles at Clemson College more than the meager interest which will accrue from their investments.

It is our ambition to see strong and ably staffed schools of textiles at North Carolina State College, Clemson College and Georgia Tech. We believe that these three schools of textiles, working together and collaborating upon textile education and textile research, will be of inestimable value to the textile industry. With the textile industry in all its

branches moving steadily to the South, we do not feel that there is any real need for the development or enlargement of schools of textiles elsewhere.

Clemson College has a magnificent textile building which is so spacious that no enlargement will be required for many years. Georgia Tech now has complete plans and specifications for a new textile building and the funds necessary for its erection. The textile building at North Carolina State College is only a few years old but the enlargement of the school of textiles, including a very large knitting department, makes it advisable to erect a rear wing. The Legislature of North Carolina will be asked to provide \$500,000 for the addition and its equipment, and there is very little doubt that the appropriation will be made.

Thirty years ago very few textile mills would employ a textile school graduate, but today a degree in textiles is almost always the first requisite when employing an operating executive. Georgia Tech, Clemson and North Carolina State College in recent years have done good jobs in educating young men for the textile industry but the best job of the past is not good enough for the future and they must meet the demand for highly specialized textile education and for a large volume of textile research.

Returning Soldiers

Within the past few weeks we have received calls from several young men who have served their country in the Army or Navy and, having been released, are looking for a job. Most of them are young men who left college before graduation and most of them married before they went overseas and now have a wife and a child to support.

Under the very liberal salaries and allotments which our government has provided the wives have become accustomed to living well and the soldiers, having not completed their education, are realizing that it is going to be difficult for a man without a completed education and without business experience to secure a position which will support his wife and child as well as they have been supported while he was in the armed forces.

Three or four years ago he was young and, had he left college, would not have hesitated to accept a job at a "beginner's" salary and to depend upon his energy and ability to make himself worthy of higher pay.

That would have been the case three or four years ago but he is now three or four years older, yet no more experienced in business. He is only qualified to start as a beginner, but unable to do so because of the necessity of supporting the wife and child. It is true that the government will advance him \$2,000 with which to start a business but he has had no experience in business and the \$2,000 cannot be used for living expenses.

It is going to be difficult for some men, especially those who have reached such rank in the Army as captain or major, to drop back into their old positions as subordinates, but it is a greater problem for the young man who left college in his freshman or sophomore year and now has to find a job with which he can support the wife and child he accumulated during the war. Every man and every corporation wishes to help those who did their bit during the war and have now returned, but it is also difficult to justify paying substantial salaries to men without the qualification of either education or experience.

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PERSONAL NEWS

(Continued from Page 26)

unit with A. W. Staudt in charge. Mr. Staudt was formerly technical superintendent of the company's nylon plant at Martinsville, Va.

Gerard C. Chapin, general manager for Pacific Mills at Lyman, S. C., has been appointed chairman of the textile division of the Spartanburg County community fund campaign.

Stanley Converse, formerly vice-president, has been elected president and treasurer of Clifton (S. C.) Mfg. Co., and S. J. DuPre has been named president and treasurer of D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C. They were appointed to their respective positions to succeed the late J. Choice Evins. J. C. Day has been elected secretary of the latter company.

Paul W. Litchfield, board chairman of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., who has completed four and a half decades of service with the company, was awarded the company's 45-year service pin recently.

William H. Brayer of Cone Export & Commission Co., New York City, has been elected chairman of the slack suiting group of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. Lester E. Schultz of Iselin-Jefferson Co., New York City, has been elected chairman of the gingham, seersucker, dress goods and fine chambray group and Joseph W. Valentine of J. W. Valentine Co., Inc., New York City, has been named chairman of drills, twills and jeans group of the association.

G. R. Walls, formerly general overseer of carding at Robeson Textiles, Inc., St. Pauls, N. C., is now general overseer of carding and spinning at Leward Cotton Mills, Inc., Worthville, N. C.

Mahlon G. Milliken, who has been general manager of the Hercules Powder Co. cellulose products department at Wilmington, Del., has been elected a vice-president and member of the firm's executive committee. John J. B. Fulenwider, formerly assistant to Mr. Milliken, has been named to succeed him as head of the cellulose products department.

WITH THE MILITARY—William W. Goodman, chairman of the board of American Finishing, Co., Memphis, Tenn., has been promoted from the rank of lieutenant-colonel to that of colonel. Colonel Goodman, a member of the Army Air Forces headquarters staff at Washington for the past three years, has been cited for outstanding work in handling air supply details of military aid to Russia. . . . Col. Robert T. Stevens, deputy director for purchases of the Office of the Quartermaster General, has been released from duty by the Army and will resume activity as president of J. P. Stevens & Co., New York City. . . . Capt. G. P. Mason, son of George H. Mason, president of Hermas Machine Co. at Hawthorne, N. J., has been honorably discharged from the Army Air Forces and has joined the Hermas organization. He served with the 15th Air Force in the Mediterranean theatre. . . . Maj. J. W. Timber-

lake, Jr., a veteran of the European theatre, has joined American Yarn & Processing Co. at Mt. Holly, N. C., following his Army discharge.



Dr. Earl K. Fischer, left, has begun his duties as head of the division of physical chemistry at the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va. Dr. Fischer has spent 12 years in industrial research, gaining experience in the technology of dyes and pigments when applied to textile materials, and for the past ten years has been on the staff of the Interchemical Corp. central research laboratories. He is the author of scientific papers in the field of surface chemistry and holds a number of patents on the manufacture and application of pigment dispersions and industrial finishes.



Shown at left is Dr. Frederick T. Peirce, who recently began work as director of research for the North Carolina State College school of textiles, Raleigh. He is a native of Australia, but for the past 24 years has been head of the testing department of the Shirley Institute in England. At Raleigh he will instruct both undergraduate and graduate classes as well as develop the school's expanded research program.

C. M. Burchard, formerly of Cannon Mills, has joined Deering Milliken & Co. in New York City to take over the merchandising of domestics and home furnishing products. He succeeds Alexander J. May, now with Deering Milliken's combed cotton department.



Herman A. Dickert, left, has been appointed director of the A. French Textile School, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta. He succeeds C. A. Jones, acting director for several years, who continues as a professor of textile engineering as well as assistant director. Mr. Dickert has spent the majority of his career with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. since receiving his A. B. degree from Newberry (S. C.) College in 1923 and his master's degree in industrial chemistry from the University of North Carolina the following year. Until accepting his present position he was in charge of Du Pont's experimental rayon weaving mill. His first textile work with Du Pont was in plant operations and process control, which was followed by a period devoted to textile control laboratory activity for Burlington Mills Corp. Upon rejoining Du Pont, he concentrated on plant work, laboratory research, service calls upon mills and pilot plant weaving, in that order.

Cliff Watson Leaving War Production Board

Clifton E. Watson, on leave of absence from the Emmons Loom Harness Co. for the past three and one-half years, has resigned from the War Production Board as of Oct. 1. Mr. Watson served as chief of the WPB textile mill maintenance section and later as chief of the textile machinery branch. He has been administrator of WPB Order P-139, the textile mill MRO order, during its entire existence. This order was one of the very few orders of the WPB that did not have to be changed or amended. For the past few months he has also served as administrator of WPB Order L-215, the textile machinery order. Mr. Watson was also the government presiding officer of the card clothing manufacturers, the bobbin and spool and the textile machinery manufacturers industry advisory committees.

His chief concern while with WPB was to see that no textile mill lost production because of the lack of maintenance, repair or operating supplies. From all reports, this was accomplished. In order to bring it about it was necessary that he attend to all the problems of the manufacturers of textile machinery and supplies.

Mr. Watson will resume his position as manager of Southern sales for the Emmons Loom Harness Co. of Lawrence, Mass., and Charlotte. He has also been appointed Southern representative of the Vermont Spool & Bobbin Co., manufacturer of spools and large bobbins, and the D. P. Brown Co., manufacturer of all types of belting and leather supplies. He will make Charlotte his headquarters.

OPA Announces Changes In Cotton Textile Prices

A number of changes in the finished piece goods regulation, including several providing tighter pricing for finished civilian apparel fabrics made of cotton and rayon were announced Aug. 29 by the Office of Price Administration. The agency also acted to permit finished piece goods declared surplus by the government to move quickly into the civilian market, where they are urgently needed. The action was effective Aug. 28, 1945.

Producers who receive individual price increases for cotton gray goods and who finish the goods themselves

must reduce the adjusted gray goods ceiling by four per cent before using it to figure their finished goods price. This will bring down prices for the finished fabrics about $4\frac{1}{4}$ to five per cent in some cases. Where cotton and rayon gray goods are further processed, but are not bleached, dyed or printed, converter mark-ups may not be charged.

Another move by OPA Aug. 31 raised ceiling prices of several major cotton textile items, including carded yarns, bed linens, coverlets, chambrays, cottonade and whipcords, but reduced the ceiling on combed yarns by 2.43 per cent for mills not paying a five-cents-per-hour wage boost. All revisions were made effective at once except the combed yarn reduction, which comes in Sept. 10.

In making the changes as required by the Bankhead Amendment to the price control act, OPA allowed for pay increases, the rise of cotton to parity, and costs of reconversion, plus a profit on each item equal to the industry's peacetime return on the net worth for that item. Two bands of prices were provided—the higher one being for mills raising the pay of all workers five cents an hour and meeting one of these three conditions: a minimum wage of 55 cents an hour, a minimum of a week's paid vacation, and a premium of five cents an hour for the third shift; and the lower level being for plants having only the other increases in operating costs, OPA said.

OBITUARY

Lieut.-Comdr. E. R. Holt, Jr., left, whose father is sales representative for and manager of the U.S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. Charlotte office, has been reported missing in action and presumed lost by the Navy. Known as "Skillet" by his fellow officers, Commander Holt was attached to the submarine *Bullhead* which was last heard from in the Java Sea.

H. J. Reid, 45, warp size specialist for E. F. Houghton & Co. in the South, died last month at Greensboro, N. C., after suffering an attack of pneumonia. He had been associated with the Houghton firm since 1938. His wife, one son and a daughter survive.



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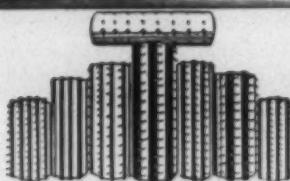
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Government-Operated Plants Are Returned

The return of several privately-owned plants seized and operated by the War Department was announced Aug. 31 by the Office of Economic Stabilization. Mary-Leila Cotton Mills of Greensboro, Ga., and Cocker Machine & Foundry Co. of Gastonia, N. C., were among those turned back to private management. Still under discussion at the end of the month was the disposition of Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co., which has been in government hands for some weeks.

'Super-Chrome' Plate Now Available To Industry

"Super - Chrome" plate, developed during the war to meet military requirements, is now available to the textile industry for plating flyers, twister rollers, spinning and twister rings and other machine accessories, it is announced by Simmons Plating Works of Atlanta, Ga., which perfected the process.

Plating with "Super-Chrome" prevents rust and corrosion and reduces

friction, resulting in greatly increased life for the parts so treated, it is claimed. Simmons Plating Works, of which H. C. Simmons is the head, is one of the largest and oldest companies of its kind in the South.

Group Seeks Retention Of American Hemp Mills

American Fibers Industries, Inc., has been organized at Bluffton, Ind., to seek to have the Federal Government reconsider its previous plans to sell 42 hemp processing plants throughout the country for junk. Officers of the new corporation, headed by Harry Wells, Mountford, Wis., as president, point out that if these plants are not sold for junk, a \$60,000,000 industry will be saved for the country and will prevent the United States from having to buy hemp fiber from other nations.

Schmidt Mfg. Co. Now Utilizing New Factory

Schmidt Mfg. Co., manufacturer of textile and power transmission equipment, has entered upon production in its new factory at 280-292

North St., New Bedford, Mass. The new quarters comprise two stories, with entire production of loom reeds, leather belting, leather loom strapping, canvas lug straps and associated products being processed on one floor. A used machinery and power transmission department also is maintained. The company operated for 40 years at 116 Front St., New Bedford.

WBP Chemical Restrictions Now Being Discarded

The chemicals bureau of the War Production Board has relaxed controls to free material already allocated or obtained by certification for specific military or essential uses and which are no longer required. This action results from the issuance of Direction 3 to the general chemicals allocation Order M-300, and an amendment to Order M-340, the miscellaneous chemicals order.

WPB explained that this action is intended to make materials available for reconversion. Many of the orders controlled by the chemicals bureau have already been cancelled, effective Aug. 31, and most of the remainder probably will be revoked by Sept. 30.

More rosin will be available for civilian textile uses as a result of an amendment to Order M-387. Plants producing coated fabrics are now allowed 60 per cent of the amount of rosin used in the corresponding quarter of 1944, whereas the former quota was 30 per cent.

Textile Chemical Agents Promoted By I. S. & E. Co.

Three new products of interest to the textile industry, Formula 202, Formula 251 and Formula 252, have been perfected by I. S. & E. Co., Inc., of Los Angeles, Cal. Formula 202 is described as a chemical agent to make textiles moth-resistant and flame-resistant and non-toxic and non-injurious to the skin. It is claimed that the agent will not harm or change the color of fabrics upon which it is used. Formula 251 ("Glory B") is described as an all-purpose fabric cleaner that adds a moth-resistant chemical to the fabric it cleans. Formula 252 is advanced as a combination cleaner, a moth-resistant and flame-resistant chemical agent. Further information concerning these products may be secured by writing to I. S. & E. Co., 4031 Goodwin Ave., Los Angeles 26, Cal.

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Southern Textile Wage Pattern Set

A broadening of the textile wage structure in the South has been announced at Atlanta by the Southern Textile Commission as a means to assist in settling 38 wage dispute cases before the body. These cases, which have come to the Fourth Regional War Labor Board from all parts of the South, affect an estimated 40,000 workers. It is planned that the new wage formula shall serve as a guide in settling disputes.

Commission Chairman Richard A. Lester, who announced adoption of the formula, said it may prove of pattern-setting significance for the entire Southern textile industry. It is expected, he said, to speed up negotiations of union officials and mill executives. The schedule of rates is as follows: Scrubbers, sweepers and outside labor, 55 cents an hour; machine cleaners, filling and roving haulers, 57½; battery hand, 58½; baling press operator, cloth doffer, watchman (not armed guard) 60; creelers, oilers, trimmers and inspectors, picker tender, card tender, spooler tender (non-automatic) card stripper, winder tender, (non-automatic, low speed) drawing tender, 61½; spinner, warper tender (cotton, low-speed) 65; twister (ring) comber, drawing-in (plain) spinning doffer, 68; speeder tender, intermediate tender, 72½; weavers, plain automatic (cotton), 75; drawing-in (machine), 77½; weavers, dobby 80; card grinders and section men 82½; warp-tying machine operator, weavers (jacquard) and skilled maintenance workers Class B (includes machinists, mechanics, millwrights, plumbers and pipefitters, electricians and carpenters) 85; loom fixer, (dobby) 95; skilled maintenance workers, Class A, \$1.

Alternatives, briefly, allow for some flexibility in a limited number of jobs covered in the schedule either by (1) balancing off those above the schedule by a weighted average of those below, (2) allowing for a five per cent increase above the schedule for one-fifth of the jobs named, and (3) allowing for increases above the schedule for one-fifth of the employees in jobs covered by the schedule, provided the total increase does not exceed a weighted average of five per cent above the schedule rates involved.

C. L. Stevens, industry member of the commission, dissented on adoption of the formula, contending that variations in job content would make a fixed scale difficult to administer.

A booklet treating of functions of the textile research department of American Viscose Corp., Marcus Hook, Pa., has been issued by the corporation. The activities discussed are product research, fabric development, textile research and the Crown-tested program. Production divisions, such as cotton, woolen, worsted, warping and weaving, knitting and dyeing and finishing, are the subjects of an illustrated text.

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Firm To Enter Textile Machinery Field

As the first step in a long-term program of product diversification, Warner & Swasey Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, is entering the textile machinery field, it has been announced by Charles J. Stilwell, president of the company. Builders of machine tools, chiefly turret lathes, for over 60 years, the company expanded and broadened its facilities, to meet the war demand, considerably beyond peacetime requirements for machine tool manufacture.

"Our new product program," Mr. Stilwell states, "is planned not merely for the purpose of utilizing our expanded facilities, but also as a protection against the extreme fluctuations which are peculiar to the machine tool industry, and the impact of the forthcoming sales of government-owned machine tool surpluses."

Production of a knitting machine and an improved type of gill box for use in the woolen industry is planned in the near future, and other types of textile equipment are under consideration. The company also is studying possibilities in several other industrial equipment fields, Mr. Stilwell said, and hopes eventually to develop a line of products substantially broader than machine tools. "However," Mr. Stilwell said, "we do not intend to enter the consumer goods fields. We consider ourselves machinery engineers and builders, and though we expect our product range will be substantially broadened, it will be confined to capital goods and equipment."

Gun Parts Manufacturer Is Reconvertig

After having processed parts for anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns during the war, Baham Textile Machinery Co. of Greenville, S. C., is reconvertig to peacetime production of shafts, gears and other parts for textile machinery. The firm's first contract was to make equipment for the British Army, including parts for the 57 mm anti-tank gun that is credited with being the decisive British weapon at El Alamein. Plant officials were readying equipment for making parts for a 105 mm trench mortar for use in the Pacific when the war ended. All but one piece of the war machinery can be utilized in the normal production of the firm.

Care of Machinery Subject of Pamphlet

A pamphlet entitled *Modern Motor-Generator Maintenance and Repair Equipment for Reconditioning War*-

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GREENVILLE, S.C. FALL RIVER, MASS.

Weari Machinery, issued by Ideal Commutator Dresser Co. of Sycamore, Ill., presents the Ideal preventive maintenance program designed to prevent shut-downs due to over-use of commutator machinery in mills that have been running on 24-hour schedules during wartime. Among implements advanced as preventives of machine breakdown are the Ideal resurfacers and commutator cleaning stones and Ideal grinders and undercutters.

Greensboro Textile Exhibit November Event

Several hundred entries have been filed and a few exhibits received for the second annual International Textile Exhibition to be held at the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, in November. Entry blanks must be received by Sept. 18 and exhibits on or before Sept. 25. The jury will meet Oct. 5 to decide which entries shall be exhibited. The exhibition will open Nov. 5 and continue throughout the month in Weatherspoon Art Gallery. The purpose of the showing is to present a cross-section of accomplishments in textile design.

First, second, third and fourth purchase awards in the amounts, respectively, of \$100, \$75, \$50 and \$25 are offered in three divisions, woven textiles, printed textiles and woven textiles containing at least 50 per cent synthetic yarn. The jury includes Mrs. Dorothy W. Liebes of San Francisco, Cal., designer of woven textiles; Dan Cooper of New York, designer of printed textiles, and Miss Norma Hardin of the college art staff.

Construction Permitted, Machinery Freed

To speed up reconversion activities, industrial construction may be undertaken without War Production Board authorization, the agency announced Aug. 21. Direction 7 to Order L-41 now permits construction without authorization of all types of textile manufacturing plants as well as pilot plants and industrial research laboratories.

WPB has effected textile industry reconversion further by scrapping the textile machinery order, L-215, which prohibited purchases of equipment without specific government permission. Included in the list now free of restrictions is machinery for carding, combing, spinning, throwing, weaving, winding, knitting, printing, bleaching, dyeing and other processing or finishing cotton, wool, rayon, silk, flax, hemp, jute and other fibers and products of these fibers.

There will not be a meeting of the Southeastern Industrial Personnel Conference this year, according to announcement by Frank T. de Vyver, secretary. The annual meeting has been canceled because of transportation difficulties and the probable coincidence of a scheduled meeting of the Southern Conference on Human Relations in Industry.

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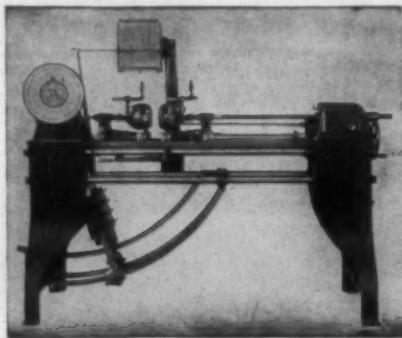
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Labor Dispute Agency Favored in Survey

A survey conducted by the Bureau of National Affairs, Washington, D. C., reflecting the opinion of business, labor unions and the legal profession on the mediation of post-war labor disputes, reveals that 85 per cent of all persons replying to a questionnaire on the subject think an agency to mediate post-war labor disputes is desirable. Their answers also showed that 70 per cent believe such an agency will be necessary and that 67 per cent want a Federal agency to mediate disputes. Fifty-two per cent, judging from the survey, believe in a strengthened conciliation service, but only 33 per cent believe that a conciliation service should be empowered to settle disputes by final order, and only 25 per cent think the conciliation service should have power to regulate wages by formula.

Survey results further revealed that 84 per cent of those persons queried believe ways and means for creating an agency and giving it instruction on procedure should be developed by a representative conference of labor and management convoked by governmental request. Considerable difference of opinion on desirable rules to guide such an agency was shown, but there was a general agreement, expressed or implied, that the agency should be impartial. A majority—59 per cent—approves in a general way the work the War Labor Board has done.

Rayon Manufacturers Expanding Facilities

A million-dollar rayon manufacturing plant employing 3,000 workers in the Willamette Valley of Oregon, where wood wastes or pulp would be available for the manufacture of rayon and rayon cord to be used in the production of tires, is being considered by E. I. du Pont de Nemours Corp. of Wilmington, Del. Engineers, representing the corporation, have been surveying sites for the plant on the McKenzie river near Eugene, Ore., and on the Santiam River at Albany, Ore.

Also engaged in an expansion program is American Viscose Corp. of Marcus Hook, Pa., which is enlarging its acetate rayon yarn plant at Meadville, Pa. Construction on a new building to house a number of new spinning machines and other equipment is underway, and erection of another building to house a textile research department is considered. In addition to acetate rayon, the Meadville plant also produces Vynylon. Another new

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plant will be constructed at Radford, Va., while other plans for expansion call for enlargement of the company's Nitro (W. Va.) plant now employing 1,125 persons and working a 48-hour week. No estimate as to what enlargement plans for the Nitro Plant will entail in the way of increased production or additional employees has been announced.

Industrial Rayon Corp., with plants at Cleveland, Ohio, Painesville, Ohio, and Covington, Va., also plans to increase its rayon production—by 30 million pounds annually. The production program centers around construction of a \$25,000,000 plant, the site of which has not been selected. Conversion of much of the firm's facilities to high tenacity tire cord during the war has given rise to the need of the additional plant.

Uxbridge, 'Youth Among Centenarians'

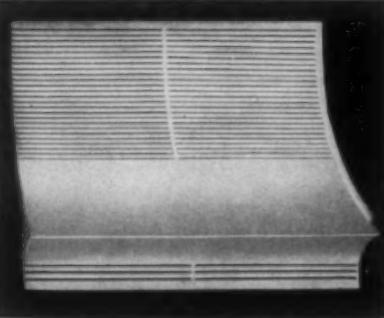
An account of the war effort of Uxbridge Worsted Co., Inc., of Uxbridge, Mass., which embraces a 13-mill industrial family, with two mills located in Georgia, at Macon and Cedartown, is contained in the company "album." Although the story of Uxbridge probably can be told, with variations, by many other similar organizations, the record of Uxbridge is deserving of such a publication as this book and the layman is due such literature treating of the contribution of the woolen industry to the "all out."

Besides the story of war promotion of supply in woolens and worsted, the book carries another message to the entire industry, down to the retailer. It sets forth

the fact that textile mills are at last "waking up" to the meaning of modernization, assembly-line production methods, and technological advancements made possible through science, resulting in finer clothing at lower prices for the American consumer.

Although touted among industrialists as a "youth among centenarians," Uxbridge today operates 13 plants in four states, employs over 6,000 workers and produces enough fabric in a year to make almost 6,000,000 suits of clothes. Uxbridge processes both woolens and worsteds, about 50 per cent of which is known technically as "manipulated" (containing fibers other than wool, such as rayon and cotton), the other 50 per cent being all wool.

Uxbridge goes back 38 years to 1907 when Louis Bachmann and Charles Arthur Root organized a small woolen and worsted manufacturing plant housed in the old Scott's Mill, located on the site of the present main plant, Uxbridge (Mass.) Worsted Co., Inc. Other units on the Uxbridge roster include the Andrews Mills at North Smithfield, R. I., the Glenark Mill at Woonsocket, R. I., the Lowell (Mass.) Mill, the Granite Mill at Pascoag, R. I., the Rivulet Mill at Uxbridge, Barre Wool Combing Co., Ltd., at South Barre, Mass., Millbury (Mass.) Spinning Co., Millbury Spinning Co., Inc., at Pascoag, Putnam (Conn.) Woolen Corp., Stevens Spinning Mills, Inc., at Fall River, Mass., Macon (Ga.) Textiles, Inc., and Cedartown (Ga.) Textiles, Inc. A third Southern unit is contemplated near Columbia, Va., where Uxbridge plans to erect a million-dollar plant on a 300-acre tract.



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Cotton Goods Market

Trading in the gray goods market during the latter part of August continued to follow a slow pattern, with houses releasing small amounts of goods for delivery through August and September, the only exception being the bag trade. The issuance of new prices and the amended M-317A will be the signal for the selling for large yardages of all types of goods in answer to the heavy civilian demand that is daily piling up, market observers feel. Reports continued to be heard that M-317A would be eliminated entirely about Oct. 1. Bag manufacturers are waiting for word from Washington on the issuance of the amended M-221, the bag order, under which restrictions on prints, false seams and over-stitching are expected to be removed.

The automotive trade is reported to be very much disappointed over the amended L-99, which still prevents sufficient looms from manufacturing headlinings. One market observer said that the 10,000 to 12,000 yards of headlinings being turned out each week is less than a drop in the bucket compared with the tremendous needs of this industry. Up until the end of last week, automobile representatives have still been attempting to get sheetings and osnaburgs, though why is a puzzle to gray cloth merchants. The particular constructions wanted by these men, it is explained, are all on rated orders and the auto trade is without priorities assistance.

Production of bath towels of all sizes and weights for civilian use has been relieved of wartime controls by the War Production Board. This was accomplished by three amendments to Order L-99, which had restricted operations of fabric looms, WPB announced. The amendments revoked the following directions to the order: Direction 3, containing the restrictions on toweling; Direction 4, which had frozen a percentage of looms to the production of bandage of specified widths; and Direction 5, which had required weavers of high-count print cloth to reduce the number of threads per inch to increase production.

Doubt that the Army intends dumping vast quantities of surplus duck on the market in the near future, has been expressed by one leading duck merchant. Authorities in Washington are well aware that mills have large yardages of these goods on hand, he explained, and in all probability they will keep Army cloth out of the market until the mills have had time to dispose of their duck.

After these goods are gone, he feels, then the Army will begin gradually releasing its own duck. There have been reports that a considerable amount of this surplus material might find its way into foreign countries for relief purposes.

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Cotton Yarns Market

With the Army procurement of uniform fabric to continue at least until the first of the year, the quantity of combed cotton weaving sales yarn released for the free market is less than was first assumed, the War Production Board has reported. WPB issued its statement after combed cotton sales yarn mills had asked that industry be reminded of continued military orders.

While cutbacks have been announced by the Army Service Forces on both carded and combed cotton sales yarn, WPB stated, the terminations on uniform fabrics have only been partial. Contracts have been partially terminated on the following combed cotton fabrics: 8.2-ounce combed uniform twill type one from 19,000,000 yards to 13,500,000 yards; five and six-ounce combed uniform twill, reduced from 23,400,000 yards to 13,400,000 yards; nine-ounce combed jacket sateen, reduced from 32,000,000 yards to 12,000,000 yards, and five-ounce combed shirting poplin, reduced from 8,000,000 yards to 4,000,000 yards. Also partially terminated were the following contracts on carded cotton yarn fabrics: Seven-ounce lining drill, for which contracts were reduced from 18,000,000 yards to 12,000,000 yards, and five-ounce silesia lining material, reduced from 4,750,000 yards to 1,750,000.

Calls continue to pour into the Philadelphia cotton sales yarn market as manufacturers gear for civilian production. Requirements are for all counts, from 1s to 100s. With most manufacturers holding onto their commitments for yarn—commitments which were made when peace seemed many months away—mill representatives are making little, if any, effort to solicit business. Actually there seems to be a somewhat discouraging attitude on the part of the yarn men, obviously based on the hope that higher yarn prices may be permitted in the near future.

A stampede by cloth manufacturers to buy all counts of cotton yarn was the experience of most sales yarn houses during the last week of August, and demands and inquiries did not seem to be centered on any specific counts in either weaving or knitting categories. Only in a very few cases did mills receiving war contract terminations and cutbacks hesitate in holding their commitments for as much yarn as they were booked for under war work. Manufacturers seemed loath to relinquish their positions with the yarn houses, apparently afraid they would lose the counts ordered by them for government contracts.

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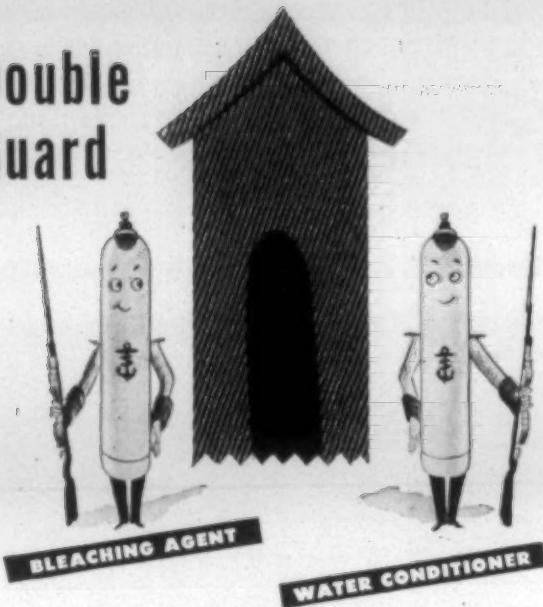
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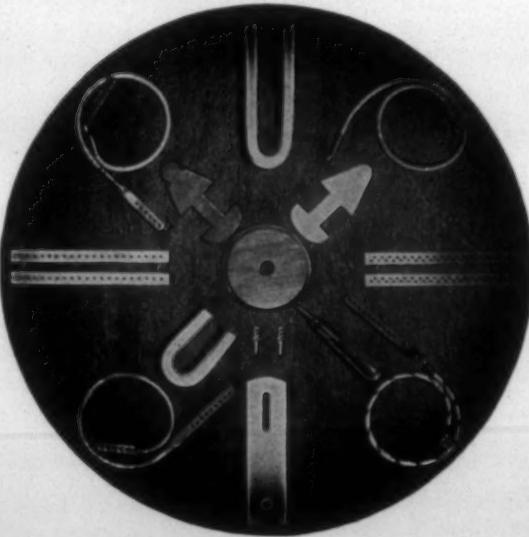
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Recent Patents Include Textile Items

A patent granted to George R. Plott of Concord, N. C., on a heddle frame was among the patents recently issued to Carolinians, all of which relate to the textile industry, according to Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney of Charlotte. Mr. Plott's patent covers a heddle frame in which the end bars for the heddle frame contain notches supporting the heddle bars. The end bars have slideable cuffs which fit over the ends of the heddle bars and are secured to the heddle bars, locking the heddle bars in the end bars.

F. Gordon Cobb of Charlotte received a patent on a loom having a concave warp beam and a concave take-up or sand roll, whereby the bow in the filling of cloth is eliminated and makes it possible to weave a cloth wherein the filling extends straight across the cloth and is not bowed. The patent was assigned to Pacific Mills of Columbia and Lyman, S. C.

Other Carolina patentees include Edward S. Reid of Charlotte on fibrous conduit and method of manufacture and assigned to Sonoco Products Co. of Hartsville, S. C.; Latt J. Carter of Kannapolis, N. C., on a checkstrap and assigned to Graton & Knight Co. of Worcester, Mass.; Arthur L. Jackson of West Ashville, N. C., on a bobbin spinning apparatus and assigned to American Enka Corp. of Enka, N. C.; John O. Hunt of Greenville, S. C., on a control mechanism and assigned to Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.; Gilbert I. Thurmond of Asheville, N. C., on manufacture of rayon and assigned to American Enka Corp. of Enka, N. C.; Saint Julian Geddings of West Columbia, S. C., on let-off mechanism for looms; and Charles H. King of Rockingham, N. C., on an all-metal adjustable jack strap.

Census Bureau Resumes Wool Service

Revocation of the War Production Board's General Conservation Order M-73 has returned to the Bureau of the Census full responsibility for collection and compilation of information pertaining to stocks of wool and related fibers. The collection and distribution of this data were first undertaken in June, 1917, and quarterly thereafter until March, 1930. At the request of the woolen and worsted industry, trade associations and other interested organizations, the Census Bureau re-established this report in June, 1934, so that complete, accurate and up-to-date statistics on wool stocks would be available again. The series was continued until World War II began, when WPB assumed sponsorship of the survey because of its administrative need for individual reports. Reports from individual mills will continue to be held confidential.

Contract Termination Field Offices Planned

Regional offices of the contract termination branch of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot to expedite settlement of terminated contracts will be established at the Charlotte (N. C.) Quartermaster Depot and at the Atlanta (Ga.) ASF Depot, it has been announced by Lieut.-Col. T. J. Godfrey, officer-in-charge of the termination branch of the Philadelphia depot. The field offices will facilitate discussion and handling of any termination claim submitted to the Philadelphia depot. The Charlotte office, headed by Maj. John M. Purcell, Jr., will

cover Virginia, North and South Carolina. The Atlanta office, headed by Maj. George E. Cornelius, will serve as authority for Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Contractors were urged by Colonel Godfrey to avail themselves of field office services in any matters pertaining to their termination claims. Each office will be staffed by a group of negotiators, accountants and inventory disposal specialists to assist and expedite submission by contractors of their inventory schedules and settlement proposals. The main purpose of regional offices are to save time that would be taken by negotiators and other personnel traveling from the Philadelphia branch to contractors' plants, and the encouragement of contractors to deal directly with field negotiators.

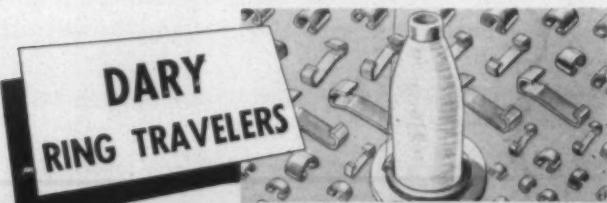
Vocational Textile School Begins Term

Registration of pupils for the fall term of the North Carolina Vocational Textile School at Belmont was to have been held Sept. 5, with classes starting Sept. 9. T. W. Bridges, principal, will teach designing and theory of weaving; Olin R. Ashe will supervise practical instruction in the weaving laboratory; and Richard V. McPhail, head of the yarn manufacturing department, will teach the theory of yarn manufacturing, assisted in the laboratory by B. I. Gardner and Ralph Hodge. C. F. Whitesell will instruct in mill maintenance and supervise shop work in the laboratory.

Class schedules provide for morning, afternoon and evening groups. High school students will meet for three hours, from 9 to 12 in the morning and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon. Classes for the employed group will meet from 10 to 12 in the morning, in the afternoon from 4 to 6 and in the evening from 7 to 9. Instruction will be given in mill mathematics, mill calculations, theory of yarn manufacturing, and in designing, weaving, loom fixing, machine shop, drafting, machine shop mathematics, welding, wood working and sheet metal.

Fire Slightly Damages Loom Harness Factory

Slight damage was incurred at the Emmons Loom Harness Co. plant in Charlotte, when a fire of undetermined origin recently broke out at the building devoted to the manufacture of loom reeds. Value of the property within in the building is estimated at \$15,000.



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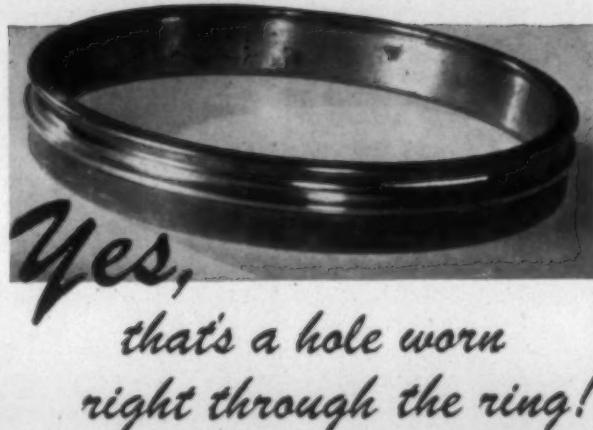
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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABINGTON TEXTILE MACHINERY WORKS, Abingdon, Mass. Offices at Boston, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C.

ACME MACHINE & TOOL CO., 2316 Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.

ACME STEEL CO., 2838 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 603 Stewart Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; F. H. Webb, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Sales Reps.: C. A. Carrell, 523 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga.; Phone Dearborn 5267; Marcus M. Brown, 1231 Lexington Ave. (Phone 8583), Charlotte, N. C.; William G. Polley, 937 Cherokee Lane, Signal Mountain, Tenn.; Phone Chattanooga 8-2635; John C. Brill, 309 Magazine St., New Orleans, La.; Phone Magnolia 8-859; Warehouses at Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., New Orleans, La.

AKRON BELTING CO., THE, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett and Wm. J. Moore, 15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C.; The Akron Belting Co., 406 S. 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLADIN LABORATORIES, INC., 68 William St., New York 3, N. Y. Sou. Repr.: J. W. Baldwin, 124 E. Third St., Charlotte, N. C. Phone 3-2252.

ALLEN CO., 440 River Road, New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Repr.: L. E. Wooten, Fort Mill, S. C.

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ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC., Providence, R. I. Sou. Headquarters, 2130 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr., Walter T. Bunce, Phone 2-4073; Technical Service men: Held Tull, 118 W. Thomas St., Salisbury, N. C.; Phone 1497-J; Philip L. Lavoie, 2130 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.; John H. Graham, P. O. Box 904, Greenville, S. C., Phone 2922; John R. Brown, P. O. Box 749, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Phone 127; Warehouse, 2130 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., INC., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATWOOD MACHINE CO., Stonington, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Fred Salls, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

BARNSON CO., THE, 1001 S. Marshall St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; 886 Derry St., Atlanta, Ga.

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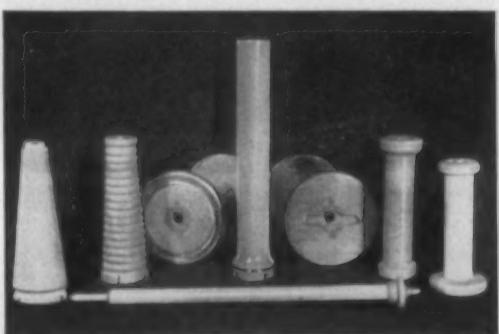
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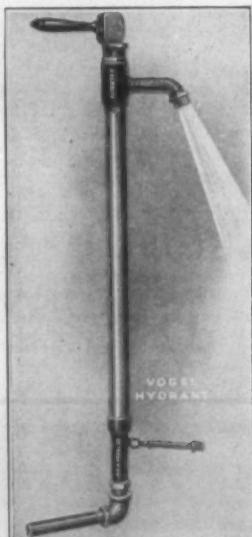
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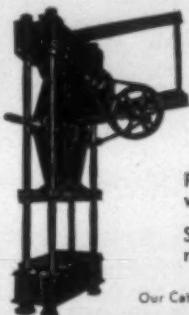
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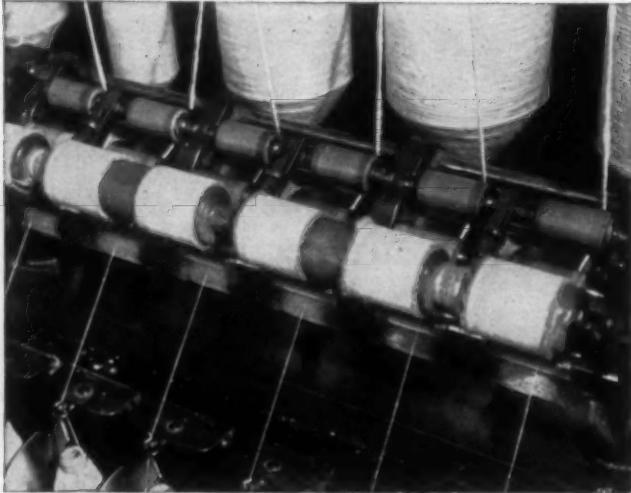
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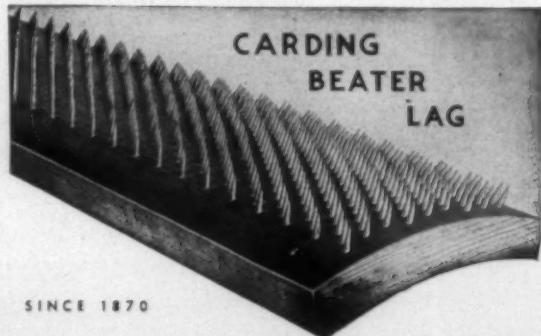
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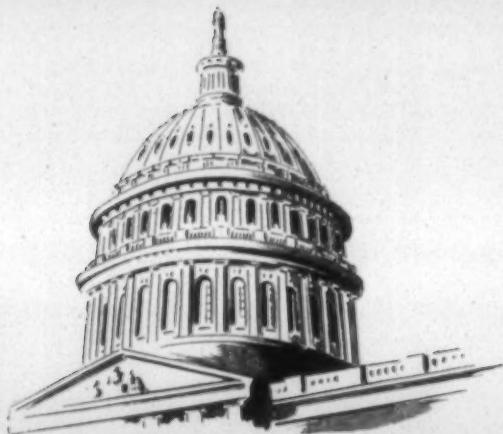
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WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]



TEXTILE MILLS CAN COUNT ON A HUGE DEMAND for their products, with one of the best customers being the clothing industry. Transition to production for civilians needs in the garment trade will be swift and accomplished with few jolts, in the view of Federal officials whose hands have been at the controls during the war. The consumer shortages are heavy, and next year will be a record-breaker in demand and consumption.

Clothing is in top position in the list of non-durable goods on which WPB is lifting controls. The next two months will see textile reconversion well on the way to the finish. WPB wants clothing of all kinds to come back quickly. Cotton shirts, underwear, children's clothing and household linens are in such shortage and demand that production cannot catch up until well in next year.

Highest demand for new clothing in history is in sight for 1946. WPB's surveys indicate the demand will be stupendous, and not gauged by the usual employment standards.

Reduction in military demands for textiles, measured by the military's two occupation programs, indicates that broad-woven cotton fabrics will be released for civilian needs at the rate of about 85 per cent of 1939 consumption, and woolens in quantities at least 20 per cent above 1939 consumption.

WPB retains less than 150 of the 650 production controls in effect when Japan surrendered. The cutbacks are hitting hardest in the war production industrial areas, and some people are in for a short-sharp depression.

Consumer spending as a whole will decline much less in the next six months than either individual incomes or industrial activity. Individual spendable savings during the war have increased by \$110 billion, adding \$66 billion to check and savings accounts, and \$44 billion in bond purchases. Most of this money is in the hands of small investors; due to wartime taxes, holdings by wealthy persons are at a low point. Before the war small wage earners and investors saved about ten per cent of annual income; during the war it's been 23 per cent.

Business profits are expected to remain well above 1939 levels, although there will be recessions from wartime volume all along the line. Controls over credit continue by law for six months after the war's end.

Tax revision is before the tax committees of Congress, and taxes will be lower next year. The Administration will accept moderate tax revision, but its main objective now is for a balanced Federal budget. Both old-age benefit and unemployment compensation taxes will be increased, and the jobless-benefit program in all likelihood will be placed wholly in hands of the Federal Government. (Over)

Demand for easy credits for small business will not get far. The President believes the government should supplement private banking in providing working capital for worthy corporations, where private funds are not easily had, but he wants the government's part confined to operations which banks cannot perform.

Demobilization of armed forces will be slow, at least until Japan is completely occupied. Hirohito is doing all he can to co-operate, the military says, but hotheads among Nipponeese war lords may cause trouble. Problem of internal readjustment in Japan is highly complicated, and war lords may not willingly surrender their power. At least 5,500,000 Americans will be kept under arms in both theatres for 12-18 months.

Employers can look for an early settlement of the controversy over veterans' preference in getting new jobs and rights to old jobs. Instructions by former Attorney General Biddle to U. S. attorneys to adhere to an "impartial" course in enforcing employment rights of returning veterans where conflicting with union claims have been countermanded by Attorney General Clark, who tells Federal attorneys to be vigorous in enforcing veterans' rights.

Selective Service insists a veteran has absolute priority for a job when he returns, even some one else's job. The unions resist their interpretation. Clark's policy is expected to be that when qualifications are equal, the veteran is to have first choice.

The Pepper-Murray proposal for a 65 to 75-cent minimum wage has rough sledding ahead and enactment is not likely, but there is probability that the present floor of 40 cents will be raised to 50 or 55 cents. Application will be accompanied by considerable re-adjustment in wage-hour law, to which the unions are opposed.

Wartime methods of handling strikes passed out with the war's end and there's possibility of some large-scale strikes. The President has decided to take the suggestion of Senator Vandenberg and call representatives of management and labor into a national conference to work out a nationwide labor policy to avoid repetition of the 1919 strike epidemic, when 4,160,348 persons, or 20.8 per cent of the total working force, were involved in strikes.

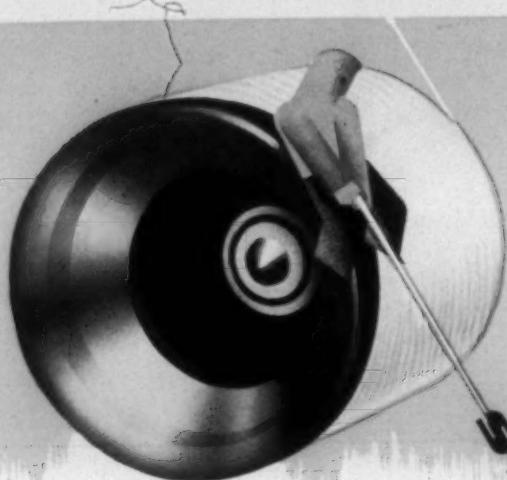
Area of agreement between employers and the unions is very small. Unions are determined not to give up their closed shop contracts, with maintenance of membership clauses; employers are determined to oppose both of these things, plus union responsibility and stricter union discipline.

Feeling is that the President's conference must work out a specific program, and provide for sanctions to enforce settlements, and not rest on drafting high-sounding phrases. Sanctions will meet with resistance from both employers and unions.

Life in the future will not be as simple as it has been and industry all along the line will have to contend with a larger measure of government supervision. Slashes in aggregate salaries and wages will be about one-third the wartime volume, due to return to 40-hour week, shifts of workers from high-paid jobs to lower-paid occupations, and higher volume of unemployment.

1946 will break every previous record in production, demand, consumption and business volume, according to government estimates. Wartime shortages in all directions are not expected to be leveled out for about three years, and there's hope for consolidations in that time which will make for a materially higher standard of living.

The nation must ship immense supplies of food and clothing to Europe for this winter. There's a hard five to ten-year climb ahead, with 300,000,000 people in a mess. Dollars won't help. The fear is of a violent "left" swing in stricken countries. Shortages in this country this winter are also looming.



the reel way to tire yarn

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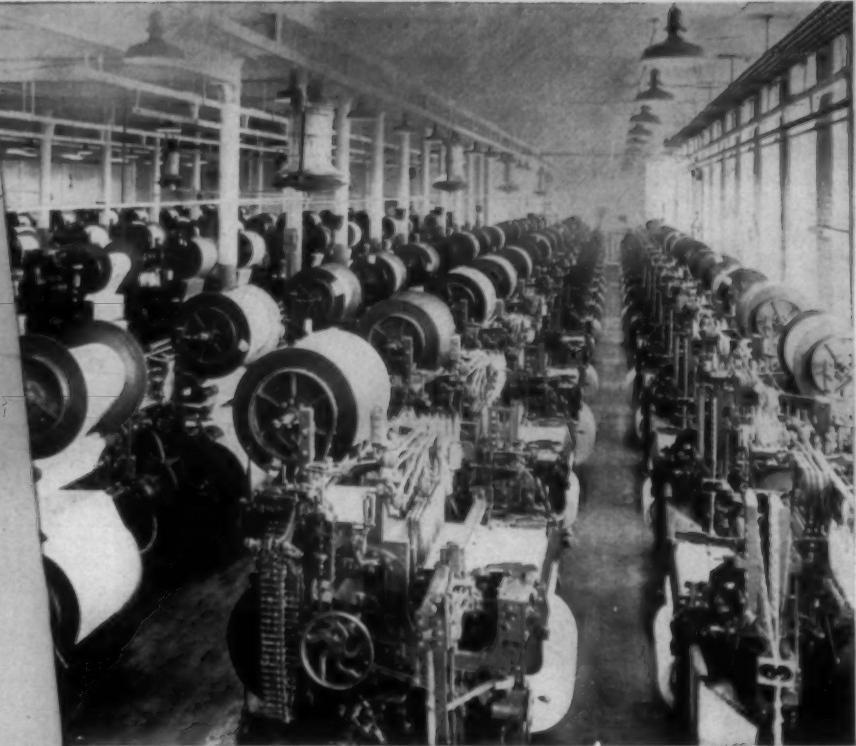
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